

**MR. GRANK YESTERDAY FILED HIS REPORT AS RECEIVER OF THE CABLE ROAD.**

PRICE: } SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS  
BY THE WEEK, 1 CENT

J. M. WOOD, SECRETARY,  
Colton, Cal.

patent; inventors were strictly confidential.

8. SPRING ST., room 4.

preliminary examination today.

caused late this afternoon by the a

| story.

no change in the Senatorial ballot.



## AN EXTRA SESSION.

The Senate Ordered to Convene on March 4.

President Harrison Issues a Proclamation Stating Its Necessity.

The Reason for It Is Believed to Be the Hawaiian Treaty.

Secretary Foster on the Financial Situation—He Thinks the Gold Reserve Should Be Raised to \$125,000,000—New Bonds.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—[By the Associated Press.] The President has issued a proclamation convening an extra session of the Senate March 4.

It is supposed the purpose is to make sure of action on the Hawaiian treaty. The action for an extra session was probably taken at the instance or with the consent of President-elect Cleveland.

THE PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the public interests require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th day of March next to receive such communications as may be made by the executive, now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary session of the Senate convene at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the 4th of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

This is the usual course pursued at the outgoing of each administration, so as to enable the Senate to "advise and consent" to the Cabinet selected by the incoming President. It is also customary at the same session to send in the names of those selected for the most important foreign posts and leading offices at home.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Secretary Foster Before the House Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—[By the Associated Press.] Secretary of the Treasury Foster, before the Ways and Means Committee of the House this morning, explaining the condition of the treasury, said there was no occasion to fear bankruptcy of the treasury, but admitted the situation demanded serious consideration.

He believed the available cash in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year would be only \$17,000,000 instead of \$20,000,000, as he has estimated in his report, partly because he has not taken into consideration the payment of the Choctaw claim of \$8,000,000.

On the present basis of revenue he estimated there would be a deficit in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year for 1894. He believed \$80,000,000 more revenue should be raised, but did not say whether by taxation or by the issue of bonds. He also thought the gold reserve should be raised to \$125,000,000.

BONDS READY.

Twenty-five Million of Them to Be Issued When Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—[By the Associated Press.] It is stated on reliable authority that Secretary of the Treasury Foster has bonds ready for immediate issue, and that he has a contract with Drexel, Morgan & Co., to take \$25,000,000 worth of them, and pay for them in gold whenever it is necessary to keep the gold reserve intact.

This action is understood to have been taken after consultation with incoming Treasurer Carlisle.

THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

A Public Subscription Proposed to Aid Him in His Trouble.

TOLEDO (O.) Feb. 25.—[By the Associated Press.] The Fourth Ward Republican Club, at a meeting last night, adopted a resolution to take up a popular subscription for Gov. McKinley, and appointed a committee to circulate it. No one is to contribute over \$1. Every member present signed it, and a large majority of those approached to day contributed promptly.

McKINLEY SECURED.

MASSILLON (O.) Feb. 25.—It transpires that Gov. McKinley holds as security for his obligation as indorser for Walker a \$100,000 bond, which contains policy on Walker's life, which has already run sixteen years and is now worth \$60,000.

DENIAL THAT McKINLEY IS SECURED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—At the office of the life insurance company in this city referred to in the dispatch from Massillon, O., it is denied that there is any truth in the statement that McKinley secured any policy on the life of Walker.

PARKHURSTISM.

Report Showing Large Increase in Abortions.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—[By the Associated Press.] Deputy Coroner Weston, who has been examining the State Health Department in reference to the recent increase in deaths from malpractice, concluded his labors today.

In his report, he says there have been taken by the coroners of this city since the beginning of the year seven autopsies examinations showing cases of criminal abortion, and that this indicates a most alarming state of affairs is shown by the fact that but one case occurred in 1892, and none in 1891. "I believe," said Dr. Weston, "the increase in these cases is the direct result of Parkhurstism." Dr. Cyrus Edson, of the health department, said he believed with Dr. Weston that the increase of cases of malpractice is due to closing disorderly houses.

Proctor Not in It.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Thomas E. Proctor, who was given as the head of the reported big sole leather combination, said today if such a combine was in contemplation, he had no knowledge of the matter. "The story," he said, "probably sprang from the simple fact that a few New York and Boston men met for the purpose of talking over the advisability of greater unity of action in regard to tanneries, and similar matters, but whether or not anything is to come of it, in the shape of combination or control, is more than I know."

Mountainweight Match.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A match between Billy Plimmer and Danny McKeen for the bantamweight championship of the world and \$1000 a side was arranged today. The date selected was April 10. The men accepted a \$2500 offered by the New Jersey Athletic Club.

## FATAL TERMINATION.

Miller, the Featherweight, Dies of Concussion of the Brain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—[By the Associated Press.] William Miller, the featherweight pugilist, who was defeated last night by Dal Hawkins in the Pacific Athletic Club, died this morning of concussion of the brain, resulting from injuries received in the fight.

Both men were featherweights, weighing 120 pounds when they entered the ring. Miller, who was 21 years old, came from Sacramento and had no science, relying on brute strength, while Hawkins was very clever. They fought fifteen rounds, Miller being terribly punished, while Hawkins was unharmed. Miller failed to recover consciousness and was taken to the receiving hospital.

Hawkins and his seconds, "Spider" Kelly, Tim McGrath and John Hicks, also Joe Soto and John Livingston, Miller being terribly punished, while Hawkins was unharmed. Miller failed to recover consciousness and was taken to the receiving hospital.

This makes the third men killed in a prize ring in San Francisco during the past four years.

ANARCHISTS AND OTHERS SENTENCED.

PITTSBURGH (Pa.) Feb. 25.—Henry C. Bauer and Carl Knoll, the two anarchists convicted as accomplices of Bergman in shooting Chairman H. C. Frick of the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, were sentenced today to five years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Four of the ten Duquesne strikers convicted of riot were sentenced to from two to six months in the workhouse. Their names are Hagen, Noller, Kennedy and Wiper. The other six failed to appear in court and their bonds were forfeited. Processes have been issued and they will be arrested and lodged in jail.

DISGUSTED FEMALES.

Unpleasant Conduct of the Arizona Assembly.

The "Third House" on Deck and Getting in Its Work—Assessors Neglectful in Discharging Their Duties.

PHOENIX (Ariz.) Feb. 25.—[Special.] The woman suffrage enthusiasts imagine themselves snubbed by the Assembly committee who sat in judgment on that grave problem, as the time the legislative ear was to be open to conviction from not only the champion of the bill, but the throng of interested females from all points of the Territory, it was placed as coming after the 2 o'clock session, which usually lasts from two to two and a half hours, but on this occasion the members earned their \$4 salary at the rate of 10 cents a minute, and the house stood adjourned at 2:40 p.m.

DISGUSTED FEMALES.

The committee met immediately after, and having previously discussed the questions, simply said: "You know how we stand," and presented a majority and minority reports with the suggestion that it come up next Monday before the House in committee of the whole. About an hour afterward the lobby was crowded with the creatures of lofty ideas but gentle manners, and found to their surprise and disgust that the committee had escaped.

THE "THIRD" HOUSE AT WORK.

The inference now is that the canal men of the "third" House are in the ascendency, as Graham's bill to restrict prices and compel delivery of water sold was indefinitely passed. The bill exempting orchards from the burden of taxation died in embryo. The parent of this unfortunate measure now proposes introducing another to compel church property to carry its share of taxes.

NEGLECTFUL ASSESSORS.

It is a singular fact that although Arizona has increased rapidly in population and wealth, the taxable property, as listed by assessors, stands at about twenty-eight millions for the past four years. This being a one-third valuation, would make the Territory property worth about eighty-five millions, if all taxable property was assessed, but at present more than one-fourth escapes listing entirely.

NEW ORLEANS RACES.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—The track was fast. Five and one-half furlongs: Frederick Charles won, Lilly Trimble second, Denver third; time 1:09.

Five furlongs: Bill Howard won, El Mundo second, Daphne third; time 1:03.

Six furlongs: Phelan Doran won, Bonnie King second, Eula G. third; time 1:16.

One mile and a quarter: Gardemare won, May Hardy second, Bonnie B. third; time 2:10.

Handicap, six furlongs: Maud won, Borealis second, Lockport third; time 1:14.

Troubles in Chile.

VALPARAISO, Feb. 25.—There is a probability of a temporary settlement of the troubles in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The national government has proposed the appointment of an intervenor to settle matters in dispute, and it is probable the federals will accept the proposition. In the meantime they are pushing forward operations with great vigor. Santa Ana is now in the hands of Tavares. The lines are cut, and it is impossible to get particulars of the captured city. The federals also are in possession of Dom Pedro.

Mackay's Condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—John W. Mackay, who was shot yesterday by W. C. Rippey, passed a comfortable night, and this morning was reported to be doing very nicely. Rippey's condition is still the same as it was yesterday, and there is no chance for his recovery.

At 12 o'clock this (Sunday) morning Mr. Mackay showed no change in his condition, and everything points to his recovery.

Rippey Still Alive.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—W. C. Rippey, who attempted to kill John W. Mackay yesterday and then shot himself, was still alive at 1:30 o'clock this morning, though he is very weak and hardly expected to live more than twenty-four hours longer.

A Land Grant Case Decided.

YUMA (Ariz.) Feb. 25.—The Paso de Los Algodons land grant case, before the United States Land Court, was decided today in favor of Earl B. Coe of Denver, who purchased the title from the original owners.

This opens to settlement and development 40,000 acres of rich land, including a portion of the town of Yuma.

## BARRELS OF MONEY.

ASTOUNDING PANAMA CANAL COMPANY FACTS.

The Government Examiner Shows Things Up Badly.

Millions of Dollars Paid Out, but No Vouchers or Receipts Found.

Budget of News from Berlin—Chancellor von Caprivi Says He Is Too Old to Carry The Joints—Other Foreign News.

By Telegram to The Times.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] M. Flory, the government accountant investigating the Panama Canal accounts, reports that the total amount paid to contractors was \$4,620,000. Of this \$1,038,444 were paid for labor and various undertakings, but there were no vouchers to show whether the work paid for was actually performed.

THE AMERICAN DREDGING COMPANY'S CHARGES.

The American Dredging Company's charges were \$6,305,896, but there were no documents of vouchers to show the profits of the contractors. The accounts of the American Dredging Company included an unexplained indemnity item of \$10,000,000, which nothing seemed to justify.

Another American firm received \$1,620,884. Its books were irregularly kept, and the admitted balance of profits of \$7,978,511 must be accepted, but with reserve.

The French company of engineers claim their expenditures were \$1,838,810, and the accounts ostensibly show a loss of \$1,612,955. This includes allotments and commissions to the Societe de Depots et de Comptes Courants, of which Charles de Lesseps and Henri Cottu were directors.

Another contractor received \$7,621,002, of which he admits a profit of \$1,020,728,285. De Lesseps and Cottu again sharing in the profits.

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## WORTH FIGHTING FOR.

Mervyn Donahue's Unprovided-for Child.

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—[By the Associated Press.] The child of J. Mervyn Donahue is going to have a struggle to contest for in the final settlement of the Donahue estate.

Four thousand two hundred shares of the Donahue railroad stock was sold yesterday for \$880,000, and it is said that not less than \$600,000 will be left for distribution under the terms of the will. The latter, as is well known, after providing for \$800,000 in legacies to relatives and friends, willed the remainder of the estate for the establishment of a home for old people. The widow and child of the deceased were not provided for in the will, but Mrs. Donahue received a certain share of her husband's property before his death. The child has got little or nothing so far, and it is said is going to contest the distribution of the property on the ground that under the laws of California not more than one-third of an estate can be given to charity.

CONTEST TO BE MADE.

Peter McGilroy, one of the executors of the estate, said today he had understood that a contest was to be made on behalf of the child. He also said that after all the debts and legacies were paid there would remain between \$800,000 and \$400,000. If there was no successful contest it would all be divided by the Old People's home, as called for by the will. If there was a successful contest he presumed the child would get something over \$200,000, leaving a little over \$100,000 to carry out the Old People's Home clause of the will. Peter McGilroy, the executor, said that he was not sure what would be done when the time arrived for final distribution.

A NEW RESERVATION.

The Tract is Situated in Southern California.

The Senate Passes the Legislative Appropriation Bill—Tributes to the Memory of Late Members of Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—[By the Associated Press.] The President today issued a proclamation and signed the papers setting aside that section of the country lying between Cajon Pass and San Geronimo Pass as a forest reservation, to be known as the San Bernardino Reservation.

This reservation will include 737,380 acres, and with the San Gabriel and Sierra reservations will make a total of 5,393,920 acres.

Adolph Wood of San Diego, who has been here in the interest of these withdrawals, leaves tomorrow for Cincinnati, his former home, and after a week there leaves for San Diego.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—[Special.] The President today issued a proclamation and signed the papers setting aside that section of the country lying



FOR SALE.

One Cent a Word for Each Insertion.

**For Sale—Country Property.**

**FOR SALE—104 ACRES WITH ABUNDANCE OF WATER.** House, barn, 10 acres in fruit, mostly oranges, in Glendale.  
124 acres with water, all in prunes and apricots, in a beautiful location.  
10 acres with water, house, barn and berries, near Tropico.  
5 acres at Glendale with water, all in oranges and apricots.  
Good orange land with water in Glendale.  
\$200 per acre.

Good alfalfa land, \$50 per acre.  
400 acres good orange and lemon land with water, price \$100 per acre.  
IRELAND & FISKE, 102 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE — 400 ACRES NEAR BURBANK, 80 acres of same being best quality of orange land, free from frost, with never-failing springs of the purest water; price \$35 per acre.**  
500 acres in plots of 10, 20 and 40 acres, some of which are good alfalfa land, others best quality for deciduous fruits; no irrigation required.  
50 lots in town of Burbank at from \$25 to \$100; lots 50x150, all supplied with best spring water.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, A VERY** fine stock, grain and alfalfa ranch of about 5000 acres titled land and range for 5000 head of cattle, all well watered, irrigation ditches and 500 inches of water for 500 acres, which is well watered and irrigated. Also 1000 acres of alfalfa; Improvements, house, barn, chicken house, corrals, blacksmith shop with tools, also a large stock pen, a large hay mow, scrapers and tools sufficient for farming the place, together with 35 head of cattle and 15 head of horses; price \$15,000, terms easy.

**FOR SALE—**  
150 acres choice olive land, north of Pasadena, only \$100 per acre, long time.  
150 acres at La Canyada, one of the finest tracts in the county for lemons; \$150 per acre, easy terms.  
150 acres choice land, fine location, good 7-room house, large barn and reservoir, splendid water right. Best bargain in ranch property offered.  
60 acres on Adams st., splendid property, \$36,000.  
"F. & L., 130 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—GOOD, CHEAP LANDS—19**  
acres in vines, with water, \$2000.  
30 acres with house, \$2000.  
20 acres fruit land, with water, \$1000.  
160 acres Fresno country, improved, \$5000.  
40 acres alfalfa land, Santa Ana, \$5000.  
200 acres alfalfa land, Ventura county, \$1200.  
200 acres, Ventura county, \$5000.  
1250 acres, Ventura county, all improved.  
Fences, good buildings, 600 acres now in grain.  
\$30 per acre.  
All the above are bargains, and are offered on  
easy terms. **POINDEXTEK, 127 W. Second.**  
28.

**FOR SALE—1000 ACRES OF THE**  
valley and the district from \$9500

\$125 per acre, improved or unimproved; moist lands for alfalfa: olive land at \$25 per acre; now is the time to plant deciduous fruit trees: alfalfa and alfalfa hay lands at low prices; these lands are a part of the Providence Ranch, famous for its deciduous fruits; these lands are the best of the State, and a better investment in the State; will plant and care for a term for non-residents. Call on or address W. H. GOUCHER, 229 S. Spring st., L. A.

**F**OR SALE—HOG RANCH, 180 ACRES of damp land, plenty of water, \$50 per acre; cattle, sheep, horses, swine, a half cash balance to suit, 8 per cent.

\$500 for 2 lots in San Pedro, corner of Mesa

\$7 per acre for 160 acres fine level land, all in  
 cultivation, very best grain land.  
 TONKIN & HOLLMANBY,  
 26 N. W. First.

**F**OR SALE—NEAR POMONA. FROM 60  
 TO 120 acres of good land for oranges and  
 persons as the sun ever shone upon. Water can  
 be had, so the price complete would be \$180 per  
 acre. This location is hard to beat for good  
 rich, deep soil, climate and view; it is of ex-  
 cellence; for several families to go together to  
 make beautiful homes, this place cannot be  
 surpassed. Come out and look it over. E. S.  
 BASSETT, Pomona. 26

**FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE**  For inside city property, the country home of the late R. F. Spence at Monrovia, Cal., superbly furnished, with a large residence, billiard room, gas and all modern improvements, tennis courts, etc. For particular inquiry, of DONALD & JOHNSON, 213 W. First st., or W. H. ALLEN, 243 E. Spring st.

**FOR SALE—BARAIGNS IN ORANGE**  walnut, peach and apricot orchards, raisin vineyard, vacant lands and improved ranches in Orange and Princeton, Cal. The water system unexcelled in the State. Orange is on lake-shaped track, 20 trains daily. Investigate

**FOR SALE—IMPROVED 40-ACRE** ranch, sandy loam, house, barn, stable, milk house, corral, all fenced, in alfalfa and fruit, 3 foot water right, 15 minutes from Los Angeles, lots of timber, handsome property. For further facts, call on or write to: **APPLY OWNER, 203 W. Fifth St., corner Spring St., 20th**

**FOR SALE—20 ACRES NEAR FOOT-** hills, near Ontario, set aside to budded oranges and lemons 4 years old, beginning to bear. 100 trees. 100000 lbs. of fruit. All buildings cost \$4000; one of the best water-rights in California, price \$11,000; terms easy.

**FOR SALE—3 ACRES FOOTHILL LAND** in Lancaster. 3000 sq. ft. residence, every foot fine soil; alfalfa berry ranch, nursery, chicken ranch and orange orchard, 1 mile to station, near schools, stores and post office. Call for details. \$100,000. Cash or 4 years. Apply 320 W. FIRST ST. 28

**FOR SALE—ATTENTION CAPITALISTS.** \$20 an acre, almond lands in large tracts; lots in Lancaster from \$25 to \$300 each; 2, 3, 4 and 10 acre tracts in Lancaster; 100 acre tract \$2000 per acre; 1000 acre section 1 mile from Lancaster in arbutus belt. Address J. B. RUTLEDGE, Lancaster, Cal. 28

**F**OR SALE—20 ACRES—10 ACRES IN full bearing Muscat vines, varieties of Chokidar, Concord, and Niagara. Balance unimproved; price \$6000; terms 1/3 cash, deferred payments payable annually in raises at 4 cents per pound. MOORES & PALMER, Ontario, N. Y.

**F**OR SALE—17 ACRES VERNONDALE highly improved, 3 acres deadwood fruit, 4 acres oranges, 2 1/2 acres berries, all in bearing, 1 1/2 acres alfalfa, 6 acres young peaches and 10 acres peaches. See asked; look this up. TAYLOR, 102 Broadway. 36

**LEMONS, FIGS, BERRIES, EVERY** thing grows; the garden spot of this whole island. 36

**F**OR SALE — 27 ACRES HIGHLY IMPROVED near Downey; 10 acres in full bearing Bartlett pears, balance alfalfa, good 4 room house, a man and cigar store, yearly income \$10,000. G. W. WILSON, 1111 E. 1st St., Los Angeles.

**F**OR SALE — 10 ACRES 1 MILE FROM Lankershim school, good potato or fruit land, 120 sacks of potatoes to acre: \$350 cash; \$360 time. GEO. M. SALSBERY, 14th and Hawthorne, Los Angeles.

**W**OOD, OAKS, MAPLE CANE, IMPROVED

**F**OR SALE—In beautiful Perris Valley; close to town, plenty water, grow anything; only \$85 per acre. DE LA MONTE, 101 S. Broadway.

**F**OR SALE—WALNUT ORCHARD at BARGAIN. Yield last year, \$4500; will increase as the trees get older. Inquire of OWEN D. DAVIS, 230 W. First. 26

**F**OR SALE—\$50 PER ACRE, FINE HOE or cattle ranch of 80 acres near Downey; part in alfalfa, fenced, deposit on land; a bargain. G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First at. 20

**F**OR SALE—BARGAIN; 20 ACRES in proved land set to trees, new house, barn, etc. Call on J. J. HARRIS, 101 S. Broadway. 20

**F**OR SALE—3 IMPROVED CORN AND  
hog ranches of 30, 40 and 60 acres ac-  
prices \$300 to \$125 per acre. Inquire 102  
SPRING ST. 27

**F**OR SALE—A LEMON GROVE, TO BE  
retained on very easy terms; location  
excellent. ELLIS & HITCHCOCK, 237 W. 3  
2nd st. 36

**F**OR SALE—SPECIAL INDUCEMENT  
offered to men of family wanting fr  
ranches. Address C. W. SMITH, Rochester  
Ga. 31

**MINOR SALE.—ONLY \$110 PER ACRE**

**F** South Gardena land set in walnut trees and cultivated. STIMSON BROS., 230 W First st.

**F**OR SALE—AT POMONA, 53 ACRES, one of the finest bodies of land in the beautiful valley. R. S. BASSETT, Pomona.

**F**OR SALE—GROWING WALNUT orchards, 10 per acre, South Gardena. STIMSON BROS., 230 W First st.

**F**OR SALE—AT POMONA, "I SELL THE earth," and that improved, for \$15 to \$200 per acre. R. S. BASSETT, Pomona.

**For sale—Trees.**

**FOR SALE—MUIR AND SUSQUEHANNA**  
peaches and every variety of choice fruit trees and shrubs. All trees and shrubs direct from largest nursery in California. **ALEXANDER & HAMMON, BUTTE CO., agents, Natick House.**

**FOR SALE—30,000 BUDDED AND**  
grafted orange and lemon trees 4 to 6 years old. 10c each; 10,000 seedling orange plants, 2 years old, 8 to 24 inches. **S. J. LIN**  
**S. New Main at Nursery, South Los Angeles.**

**FOR SALE—WHITE ADRIATIC**  
cuttings, 2-3 year-old roots, 4000 cuttings, all sizes, cheap. Apply **FRANCIS DEB**

**F**OR SALE - SOFTSHELL WALNUTS  
Mediterranean Sweet and Valencia orange  
trees, 3 to 4 feet tall; must be sold to clear  
land. Address ALFRED F. GRIFFITH, Assa-  
nisi, N. J.

**F**OR SALE - FIRST-CLASS ORANGE  
stock average height 16 inches;  
must be sold to clear land. Address  
JOHN HANLAN & GRIFFITH, Pasadena.

**F**OR SALE - ORANGE AND LEMON  
buds, 1 to 2 years old. Jappa, Valencia &  
other varieties. DOUGLASS, Duarte.

**F**OR SALE - CITRUS BUDS; ALL KINDS







## MINING LOOKING UP

What an Old Prospector Says of Lower California.

A Number of Fine Properties Recently Discovered.

Very Little Development Work as Yet Being Done.

Waiting for Anticipated Changes in the Mining Laws, Which Will Put Americans on an Equal Footing With the Natives.

"Since the mining laws have been changed so that the non-citizen may be secure in the possession of his property," explained Richard Day, an old prospector, "there have been numerous prospectors in Lower California, and some fine properties have been discovered."

"No, very little development work has been done, owing to the isolated position of the mineral. Isolation is not the only drawback though; the country is intensely arid, and very hot in the summer-time, while supplies are difficult to obtain, and, although inferior, are high-priced, while cash is requisite in return for everything one gets or has done."

"The natives are very poor and quite as lazy and shiftless and as mendacious as they are treacherous, besides they have no more love for the 'gringo' than the 'gringo' has for them, which is not enough to speak of, hence the non-citizen has had to work for his claims as he can pay taxes on without working them a lick, but it costs a little fortune to get a patent. The fees for the concession are not so great, but those of the government surveyor are tremendous. The surveyor is allowed \$5 for every league traveled from his station to the property, while his assistants are allowed one-fourth as much each, and the assistants often number a score if the miner will stand it."

"There are few mineral lodes in Lower California, the most of the properties found being in the form of placers. The placers are very rich, as a rule, as the mother lodes must be, if only they could be found, which will be a difficult task, as the mountains are so eroded as to have covered up the leads, which in few places are not 'blind'."

"The Mexican government is very liberal in the amount of mineral land conceded with lode claims—1200 feet in width, that is, 600 feet on either side of the vein, and 2500 feet in length, while they are as stingy with the area granted with a placer claim—sixty-six feet square being the limit."

"These laws will be changed, however, so far as the placers are concerned, as the government sees the detriment of such a display of stinginess, for no man or set of men can afford to maintain such small claims; besides, if they should strike pay dirt, others might come in and take the ground around them, and no one of them would have enough surface to work with anything like economy."

"There are hundreds of prospectors in the Mojave Desert and Death Valley country, scattered along from Yuma to the Needles, and from the latter place to Vanderbilt in Nevada, who are waiting the advent of this change in the laws of Lower California and additional concessions, as to the equal protection and equality in taxes, petitions for which are now before President Diaz. When the concessions and protection asked for issues, and that time seems not far off, there will be an hegira to the mineral belts of Lower California, and developments of such rich mineral lands as California in her palmiest days never saw. A water supply will be developed probably by impounding the storm waters in mountain fastnesses and deep cañons, but in any event a water supply will be at hand not only for domestic purposes, but for sluicing as well, in the event of these concessions, as capital stands ready in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago and Kansas City with that idea in view, while Denver capitalists, backed by unlimited Eastern money, stand in the same attitude of expectancy."

"ALL signs fall except pimples and blotches. These never fail to indicate an impure condition of the blood, which may be thoroughly cleansed and renewed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The most efficacious and economical of blood purifiers."

## NOTHING UNCERTAIN ABOUT THIS ONE.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21, 1893.—GENTS: Yours of recent date is at hand, and contents noted. I will gladly give another testimonial and make affidavit to it before a notary public. I had catarrh for twelve years and suffered as only one so afflicted can. I was cured by Simpson's Mexican Catarrh Cure after having been under treatment with some of the noted physicians and specialists in New York and San Francisco, and receiving only temporary relief. I am a contractor and builder in this city, and for the last three months have been timbering a tunnel for the city, which necessitated my being in water for about eight hours a day, and after all this I have had no symptoms of a return of the catarrh, and am thoroughly convinced the cure is permanent. I will take pleasure in telling any and all inquirers what the Mexican Catarrh Cure has done for me. Respectfully yours,

J. J. MAHONEY.

J. J. Mahoney, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing testimonial is true in every respect.

[SEAL.] E. G. TAYLOR,

Notary public in and for the County of Los Angeles, Cal.

The original of the above, with other testimonials of cures, can be seen at the office of the Mexican Catarrh Cure Company, room No. 8, Los Angeles National Bank Building, corner of First and Spring streets. Entrance on First street, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Garvey Tract. Rapid sales are being made. We have sold nine ten-acre lots recently. Most of it will be set to lemons and oranges within sixty days. It is a Paradise tract, with fine views, abundant water supply, made apparent to the land. Water, soft and pure, now on the land. Only one hour's drive to center of city. Near two railroads. Elevation, 900 feet. It is the best and cheapest tract, when locality and quality of soil is considered, on the market. A party dug seven feet to find a change of soil and could not find any change from a fine clay and sand sediment. He bought thirty acres. Don't buy until you have seen this property. The tract is ready for planting trees. Each lot has 60 feet frontage on a street. Summertime land has now been sold to insure the formation of a school district on or near the tract. We ask you to examine this land at our expense. We show the tract in person, showing you. Call at No. 209 South Broadway, city, Conger & Early.

## How to Make Homes Happy.

Those who contemplate building should provide during construction for a Hot Air Furnace. For estimates on this kind of work, call at R. E. Brown's, 314 S. Spring St., who makes this a specialty.

## HOTEL MARLBOROUGH, Colton, Ca.

New management, strictly first-class. T. J. Habbell & Son, Proprietors.

## WALL-PAPER, paints, oils, etc., cheap.

241 S. Main street. A. G. Godfrey.

## PETTY LARCENY THIEVES.

A Couple of Toughs Gathered in by the Police. James Francis and William Lytton were arrested by Detectives Auble and Benson, and pending further search for evidence, were booked as drunks, as they were thoroughly inebriated when secured in a saloon on Commercial street.

What this worthy pair are really wanted for is petty larceny, and some very slick thieving it was. A boot and shoe dealer on First street, just below Spring, missed a pair of shoes he had on display outside Thursday night. The next night the dealer hung his boots and shoes out as usual, taking the precaution of stringing them on a wire, which was run through the straps. The thieves noted this fact, but were equal to the emergency, and with a sharp knife severed the straps in a jiffy, walking off with their booty as unconcerned as possible.

The dealer notified Chief Glass, who placed the case in the hands of Detectives Auble and Benson, who recovered the shoes in an Alameda street second-hand store through the fact of the straps being cut on the last pair, and the further fact that the same man had sold the first pair.

It was too late for the fellows to be identified by the second-hand dealer, but their appearance answers to the description furnished by the dealer.

## AS OTHERS SEE US.

What the Mayor of Wichita, Kan., Thinks of Los Angeles.

He Believes That This City and Southern California in General Has a Brilliant Future—Some Striking Comparisons.

Hon. John B. Carey, Mayor of Wichita, Kan., who has been visiting different points in California for the past fortnight, left on last evening's Santa Fe train for home. Mr. Carey, while in Los Angeles, made a study of the paving and sewer work now under construction, and was entertained at the City Hall by Mayor Rowan, who placed no little information in his guest's way, for which Mr. Carey expressed himself as highly pleased.

This is not the first visit of Mr. Carey to California, and that gentleman says it will not be his last, as he has considerable property scattered around the State.

"Los Angeles," exclaimed Mr. Carey, "is concluding a highly flattering augurium on the Southern California metropolis, 'Los Angeles,' like Wichita, has had her boom, and now, in convalescence, is gaining in wealth and population more rapidly than any competitor, and with such manifestations of rosy health as to attract people wondering if, in reality, there was ever anything the matter."

"In my opinion," and the subject has received not a little attention from me, Los Angeles must become an important city, and in the near future."

"The marvellous growth of Los Angeles, since it emerged from the night of a sleepy old Spanish town of a dozen years ago, has been very similar to that of Wichita in our evolution from a cow town to one of commercial importance."

"Wichita, today, has a bona fide population of 100,000 people. The census of 1890 gave her 23,760; of 1880, 4,811. In 1887 the population was even greater than it is today, but a large percentage were floaters, while our present population is composed of actual residents. Then we were engaged in planting additions to the city, and thus spoiling many cornfields. Now we are engaged in slaughtering and supplying beef to Texas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Southwest Kansas, and packing pork and lard for a much larger field. We are building stock cars for every shipping company and other cars for many railways. We are manufacturing flour and meal and other products from corn and wheat, and supply an equally wide field, and are active and successful competitors of Kansas City, St. Joseph, Dallas, Fort Worth and Denver in jobbing of every description."

"Wichita is in the throes of an enormous lawsuit, brought about by the refusal of the city, through vigorous kicks by myself and other large taxpayers, to pay for a large paving contract that was finished nearly two years ago. The amount involved is \$75,000. The city has the paving company by the nape of the neck, however, as not only was the work an outrageous failure, but there was a big swindle in the whole affair, all of which has been unearthed by confessions of interested parties. That is the reason I was studying your paving and that of other cities. Wichita needs paved streets worse than Los Angeles as Wichita is built on a low, level stretch along either bank of the Arkansas River and on rich black loam that becomes very bad in wet weather. Our sewage system is also imperfect to some extent, owing to the slight fall we have, still vast improvements have been made, and arrangements are now in hand to better them still further."

"I visited the sewers now under construction here through the courtesy of Charles F. Derby, the superintendent, who, by the way, is an ex-Councilman of Wichita and superintended the asphalt paving of our city, one of the finest jobs of that sort of paving I ever saw. I regard your sewer system, as now being constructed, as excellent, and am satisfied that no trouble will occur from it."

"California has a great name everywhere, and from what I know of the State she deserves every word of praise she gets. Kansas? Well, the old Sunflower State is in the hands of the Populists just now, and is suffering in consequence; but Kansas, as she always has, will right herself as soon as those cattle are killed off."

## RUBBER HOSE

RUBBER AND COTTON!

Finest Quality!

Largest Stock!

Lowest Prices!

R. R. Brown & Son, Agts.,

Bowers Rubber Company,

228 S. SPRING-ST.

How to Make Homes Happy.

Those who contemplate building should provide during construction for a Hot Air Furnace. For estimates on this kind of work, call at R. E. Brown's, 314 S. Spring St., who makes this a specialty.

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New management, strictly first-class. T. J. Habbell & Son, Proprietors.

## WALL-PAPER, paints, oils, etc., cheap.

241 S. Main street. A. G. Godfrey.

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Finest Quality!

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Lowest Prices!

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Bowers Rubber Company,

228 S. SPRING-ST.

## DRIEST &amp; SUNNIEST!

Official Figures Do Not Lie! Note Comparisons.

Of rainfall from November 1, 1892, to February 8, between Coronado Beach and Los Angeles, both tables being the official report of the Observers of the U. S. Weather Bureaus at both points:

CORONADO BEACH vs. LOS ANGELES	
Nov. 20, Rain, .82	
Dec. 3, " .30	
Dec. 25, " .40	
Jan. 27, " .21	
Jan. 30, " .38	
Jan. 31, " .09	
Total, 2.30	Total, 17.27
Inches.	Inches.

IN THE SAME TIME.

Invalids and tourists, health-seekers and seekers after pleasure as well, can draw their own conclusions. The Hotel del Coronado has always made the boast of occupying the driest spot on the Pacific Coast, and season after season demonstrates that the boast is not an idle one. For any information about this "unique corner of the earth," and for descriptive pamphlets, rates, etc., call at the agency, 129 North Spring street, or address

E. S. BARCOCK, Manager,

Coronado Beach, Cal.

MRS. F. E. PHILLIPS

Ladies' Toilet Parlors!

A complete line of Mme. Rupert's celebrated

Cosmetic Face Tonic—the finest in the World!

Rooms 31 and 32, Wilson Block,

Take elevator on Spring-st.

Matlock & Reed,

Auctioneers.

426 and 428 S. Spring-st.

Bridge Work.

DENTIST!

Crown and Bridge Work

Specialty.

Teeth pulled and

extracted without

pain.

Set of Teeth \$7 to \$10

118 South Spring

Hours: 9 to 5 P.M.

Dr. L. E. Ford,

426 and 428 S. Spring-st.

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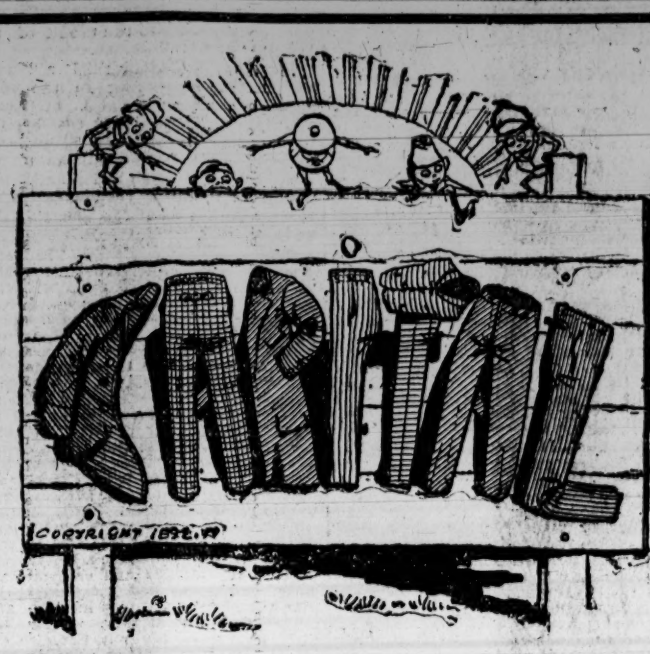
Set of Teeth \$7 to \$10

118 South Spring

Hours: 9 to 5 P.M.

Dr. L. E. Ford,

426 and 428 S. Spring-st.



## 'Tis a Capital Idea!

To wear good clothes, and it is a capital idea to buy them of a reliable firm. If you will call on us you will find it does not require much capital to buy a first-class new spring outfit. Are you aware that we keep the largest and best selected stock of

## Outing Shirts

in the city for men and boys. See our corner window; new goods now on exhibition. Our Boys' Department is replete with new novelties. Pretty styles of Reefers and Zouave Suits.

Best Boys' Black Hose for.....25c  
Best Boys' Waists for.....25c  
Best Knee Pants.....50c, 75c and \$1.00

## London Clothing Co.

Cor. Spring and Temple.

## Fashion Stables.

Finest Livery Outfit in the City. Electric Lighted. Fire Proof. Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Horses bought, sold or exchanged. Backs or couples at all hours. Telephone 751. CARLISLE & ALVAREZ, Proprietors, 219 E. FIRST ST.

## CURES CATARRH

LONDON BALM

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

## The Busy Bee Shoe House.

## The Wind-up of a Great Sale of FINE SHOES

Takes Place This Week!

The sale has been a success—the public have appreciated our efforts, and preparatory to a GRAND SPRING OPENING we intend to make a grand final slash into prices this week.

## LADIES

You All Wear Oxfords!

Look at our elegant line of Dongola Kid patent tip Oxfords now on sale at.....\$1.00 a pair  
A solid serviceable Oxford at.....\$1.50  
A dainty cloth top Oxford at.....\$2.00  
This week we place on sale a line of Ladies' Dongola Kid, patent tip, narrow, square toe button shoes at \$2.25 a pair, that would be cheap at \$3.00; soft, pliable uppers, and a dainty shoe. That school-girl needs a strong, serviceable shoe; see our spring-heel Goat Button Shoes at \$1.50 a pair; sizes 2 1/2 to 6.



Misses' grain tip spring-heel School Shoes, sizes 12 to 2.....\$1.25  
Children's grain tip, spring-heel School Shoes, sizes 8 to 11.....\$1.00  
Infants' Kid Button Shoes at.....25c  
SPECIAL—Men's Kangaroo, Congress, or Lace Shoes; hand sewed, finest quality kangaroo, made by Smith & Stoughton of Massachusetts, \$4.00 a pair. Drop in and see them.  
Ladies' fancy Ooze Oxfords; tan, black, red and gray, only \$2.00 a pair.

## WM. O'REILLY &amp; CO.,

201 N. SPRING-ST., opp. Old Courthouse.

One Price, Plain Figures, Money cheerfully Refunded.

## SPRING 1893.

A fine line of New Spring Overcoats have just arrived. Special Bargains in the above at

\$12.00.

Muller, D. H. & Co.

Cor. Spring and First-sts.

## Nicoll

TAILOR

## SEE OUR WINDOWS!

For Designs, Cut, Finish, Fashion and Workmanship Unsurpassed.

PRICES TO MEET ALL BUYERS. Suit from.....\$20 to \$45. This Month Only to Keep Our Workmen Employed. Overcoats from. 18 to 35. At 34 South Spring-st., Los Angeles.



The excellent quality of this CREAM is the result of experiments extending over several years. It is an unsweetened cream. It is

Superior to all Other Brands.

In every element that makes it desirable as a substitute for pure cream or milk, it being entirely free from the objectionable color and flavor of other brands. As a food for infants it has no equal. It is a perfect substitute for mothers' milk. A trial of a single can will convince the most skeptical of its superiority.

Ask for the Columbian Brand.

FOR SALE BY THE BEST GROCERS.

The Elgin Condensed Milk Company,

WM. H. MAURICE, Agt. for So. California.

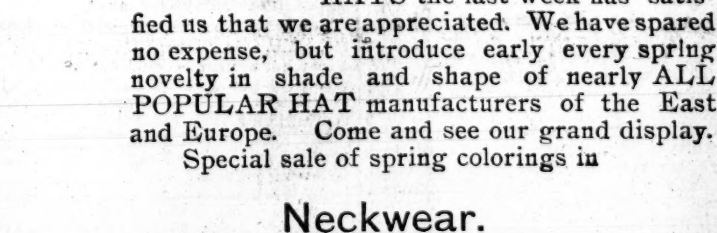
We Are Appreciated...

The enormous demand on

HATS the last week has satisfied us that we are appreciated. We have spared no expense, but introduce early every spring novelty in shade and shape of nearly ALL POPULAR HAT manufacturers of the East and Europe. Come and see our grand display. Special sale of spring colorings in

Neckwear.

SEE OUR WINDOWS!



LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Under Nadeau Hotel.

## Steckel

GRAND SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic photographs.

SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic miscellaneous subjects.









## PASADENA.

## Some Remarks on the Present Happy Condition of Affairs.

Services at the Various Churches—Local Items of General Interest—People on the Go—Batch of Brevities.

Pasadena is in the midst of the most prosperous winter season in its history. The hotels and boarding houses are filled with guests, and hardly a day passes but that many tourists, seeking accommodations, are turned away from the city. The general rains have caused the country to don its splendid midwinter garb, the weather is on its best behavior, business is brisk, push and progress are in the air, substantial growth is manifested on every hand, so that it is little wonder that the people are contented and happy.

Those who ought to know say that this is only the modest beginning of the prosperous era which this country is to enjoy, so that it is safe to predict that the next winter will prove a record for the season.

On next Saturday evening an elaborate entertainment will be given at Hotel Green in honor of inauguration day. It will be strictly an invitation affair, and the list of invited guests will include all the well-known society people of the town. Owing to the fact that inauguration day falls on Saturday, it will be necessary to close the festivities at midnight. For the reason the program of the evening will be carried out promptly on schedule time. At 8 o'clock the curtain will rise on the stage at the north end of the hall room, where the *Leads Me Fire* will be rendered by the Pasadena Dramatic Club, the cast being practically the same that appeared at the opera house several months ago. At 9 o'clock the hall will be cleared for dancing, which will be continued until midnight, when refreshments will be served in the dining room. The decorations and all of the various details will be in the most appropriate manner to the occasion, and no pains will be spared to make the affair one of the most memorable social events of the season.

**SHOT A MOUNTAIN LION.**  
Walter Richardson and Langdon Smith have returned from Barley Flats, where they went in search of large game, as previously mentioned in these columns. The dead burro, which Richardson discovered on his first trip to the mountains, was found to have fallen prey to a mountain lion, which the two young men shot at and wounded at dead of night. The following morning they returned to the animal a long distance by means of blood stains on the ground, but were finally obliged to give up the hunt.

**FULFILLING DUTY.**  
Rev. Florence Kollock, after the morning service at the Universalist Church today, will go to Monrovia to preach at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in Odd Fellows' Hall.  
Rev. T. D. Garvin will occupy his pulpit at the Christian Church today. The morning theme will be "Constitution and Laws of Christianity," and in the evening "Healing With and Without Conditions" will be the subject of the discourse. The Young People's Society of Christendom will meet as usual, at 8:15 o'clock.  
The Religious Society of Friends hold meetings in their meeting-house, corner California avenue and Broadway, every first day and fourth day at 10:30 a.m.  
Rev. Dr. Chamberlain of Philadelphia will preach at the First Presbyterian Church this morning.  
Rev. C. E. Harris will preach a sermon at the Baptist Church, this morning appropriate to the foreign missions.  
At the Friends Church this morning Rev. Ruth B. Ridges will preach her farewell sermon, preparatory to resigning her long and successful pastorate on account of ill health.  
Bishop Goodsell, one of the most noted divines in the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach at the Tabernacle at 11 o'clock this morning. Bishop Goodsell and his wife, Pasadena as a winter residence, but this will probably be the only occasion on which Pasadena will enjoy the privilege of hearing him preach. He is a large audience will certainly be anxious to hear him.

**HOW ABOUT THEM?**  
The following pertinent communication was received through the mails yesterday: "Haven't we had about enough of this runaway horse business? It is just pure criminal carelessness. There is no safety for those of us who are obliged to drive on the main streets. To be sure, nobody has been killed yet, but it is foolish to wait for serious accidents before a dangerous nuisance is abated. Any one who allows a horse to run away should be at once arrested, tried before a justice, and unless he can prove that he is blameless, he should be rather difficult, I think, he should be tried or imprisoned for the safety of others."

**PASADENA BREVITIES.**  
O. S. Martin has returned from a trip to Mt. Wilson.  
Bonfires at Camp Wilson were brilliant last evening.  
Mr. Chamberlain of La Cañada was in town yesterday.  
Fred Sells of Long Beach was among yesterday's visitors.  
The late Allen Marvel was an intimate friend of E. F. Harburt of this city.  
Yesterday's overland arrived between 9 and 10 o'clock, about two hours late.  
The first section of Prof. Lowe's mountain road will soon be in running order.  
The remains of Thomas Foster were sent East on yesterday's evening overland.  
Andrew McNally went to San Diego yesterday to attend the funeral of Allen Marvel.  
The Christian people have rented the Adams Hall at Alhambra, and fitted it up for worship.  
H. E. Pratt came here from Long Beach yesterday, where he and his family are at present located.  
Mrs. Jennie Conger of Olive is visiting at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Conger, for a few days.  
Dr. Page of West California street will pay \$4 reward for return of Scotch terrier wearing collar and ribbon.  
Roses in pots, including several choice varieties of climbers, John C. Pillsbury, corner of Locust street and Wilson avenue, all ready to send to Pasadena, will be well patronized today, the novelty of midwinter sea bathing being the special attraction.  
Col. G. Green and party did not go to Redondo yesterday as had been intended, owing to the illness of several of the invited guests.  
The many handsome and stylish turnouts of which Pasadena can boast are a pleasing surprise to all visitors, and are one indication of the class and wealth.

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## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

## Closing Contests of the Tennis Tournament at Riverside.

The Names of the Winners, With a Description of the Prizes—Rejoicing Over News About County Division.

## RIVERSIDE.

Yesterday was another charming day for tennis, but with the finals of the all-comers' singles, interest in the tournament fell off materially, and the attendance was much smaller than the day before. But it made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers.

The playing began at 10:30 with the semi-finals in mixed doubles. Miss Wright and Mr. Butler beat Miss Dyer and Mr. Everett, 6-3, 6-5. Mr. Butler pounced constantly in this game, and much so that it was a matter of general comment. Miss Dyer did some excellent serving, and played an excellent game throughout.

Miss G. Gilliland and Mr. Chase beat Miss Gilliland and Mr. Crawford, 8-6, 6-0, 6-1. The service of Miss G. Gilliland and the drives of Chase were the features of the game.

The finals of the mixed doubles and playing was done all around, although Mr. Butler's poaching was conspicuous. There were some splendid rallies early in the game. Miss Gilliland won by a score of 6-4, 6-5.

The finals in the association doubles were the features of the last day of the tournament. The contest was between Miss Wright and Mr. Butler, and Miss Dyer and Mr. Everett. The contest was a close one, and the spectators were much interested.

The public in general do not remember a series of lectures with stereoscopic views, delivered so successfully by the Rev. W. B. Spaulding at the Universalist Church last season, and will be pleased to learn that gentleman's return to Pasadena for the purpose of delivering, under the auspices of the Ladies' League of the church, his lecture on "Our Italy," which has already gained such wide-spread popularity. The views, many of which will be presented in the lecture, are of interest to the Yosemite to the Mexican line, and cannot fail to interest all on Thursday evening, March 2.

**SOUTH PASADENA.**  
The Board of Trustees meet Monday night.  
Mr. Hincley and family have just arrived from Minneapolis, and will make their future home in South Pasadena.  
The funeral of Mrs. J. P. Early was held Saturday. While she had been in poor health for some time, her death occurred very unexpectedly Thursday morning before her husband, who was with her, could summon a physician a few doors away. Early has the warm sympathy of his neighbors in this his greatest bereavement.

The cottage occupied by Mr. Wagner, near Palms avenue, burned to the ground last Wednesday morning. The loss was estimated at \$2000, partially covered by insurance. Washington's birthday was celebrated in a becoming manner in the school house last night. The entertainment was given by the school, and was very enjoyable. Aside from creditable selections by the scholars, appropriate speeches were made by George V. Wilson and Rev. A. W. Bunker, and instrumental music was furnished by several members of the new amateur orchestra, who did themselves proud on their first appearance as such.

A very enjoyable soiree was given by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Longley at their home on Mission street, last evening. Music was in order of the evening, and songs, violin and piano selections, interspersed with recitations, were delightfully rendered by those present. Refreshments were served in the dining-room, which was prettily decorated in green and white, with potted plants, smilax and cut flowers to add to its more beautiful decorations. Among the present were Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Kyle, Mr. and Mrs. W. Clapp and C. J. Crandall of Pasadena; Mr. and Mrs. Cheney, Mr. Albert Longley, Misses Mary Longley, June Reed, Grace Longley, Nannie Longley, and Messrs. A. Schaff, H. P. Earle, and Bert Nettleton of South Pasadena; and Maj. J. L. Donnell, Mrs. A. Donnell and M. B. Donnell, of Garvanza.

**POMONA.**  
Rejoicing Over the News from Sacramento—Young Martin's Funeral.  
The special in yesterday's issue of THE TIMES in regard to the treatment accorded the San Antonio County Bill set the divisionists wild. The result was beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The regular supply of *THE TIMES* was quickly exhausted. The people could not conceal their hopes that the bill would finally go through the Senate and become a law, though they hardly expect it. Nevertheless, the people are much more hopeful, and feel that they have gained quite a point.

The funeral of young John Martin, the victim of the accidental shooting of three months ago, took place from the family residence, Fifth street and Toccoe avenue, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was perhaps the largest ever seen at any funeral in Pomona, a procession following which was nearly a mile in length. C. D. N.G.C., and the Ninth Infantry Band of both of which the deceased was a member, marched up to the residence, as did also the members of the Masonic Lodge and Vicksburg Post, G. W. P. M. The funeral services were attended out of respect to the grief-stricken family. Arriving at the house, the band played softly "Take It to the Lord in Love." The local Quartette of Los Angeles kindly consented to sing, which did in a very impressive manner, singing "O, Paradise" and "There is a gate that stands ajar." After the brief but impressive service the casket was carried in front of Co. D, placed in the hearse, and while the band played the soft notes of the funeral dirge, all the way to the cemetery, where the casket was placed in the vault.

The Christian Church is to be dedicated this morning. The large structure is completed and furnished and free from debt. C. R. Johnson is planting six acres to peaches, and N. E. Davidson is planting to grapes.  
J. S. Rodgers and G. A. Lathrop left yesterday for Orange County, to visit over Sunday.  
Mrs. A. G. Kendall and her sister, Mrs. Lee, came down from Ontario yesterday to attend the reception given by Mrs. W. A. Bell.

An annual meeting of the Ladies' Mission Society of the Presbyterian Church was held at Mrs. Graber's yesterday afternoon. Mrs. L. W. Pierce was elected president; Mrs. Dr. Gordon, vice-president; Mrs. W. P. Craig, secretary, and Mrs. St. John, treasurer.  
Prof. Campbell Hagerman, late of Hamilton College, Richmond, Ky., was in Pomona yesterday. He expects to bring his wife to Pomona and make this his future home. He has been appointed evangelist for the Christian Church in Southern California.

Mrs. W. A. Bell gave a reception to her friend Mrs. Paul of St. Paul yesterday afternoon. Misses Elliott and Misses Storrs and Logan assisted. The house was darkened and beautifully decorated. In the archway was a table, which was bordered with daisies and in the center of the table was a bunch of pink roses. Delicious refreshments, such as bullion, wafers, cocoa, etc., were served.

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## SANTA ANA.

## An Improved Demand for Desirable Inside Property.

The Kimball Block Has Changed Hands and Other Buildings are About to Be Sold—World's Fair Association Meeting.

## SANTA ANA.

Another important real estate transaction was made in Santa Ana Friday afternoon, in which the J. & Kimball two-story brick block, now occupied by J. A. Turner & Son, changes hands. Dr. M. A. Menges of this city is the purchaser and the consideration is \$10,000. The block is located on Fourth street, between Main and Sycamore streets, and is one of the best two-story brick blocks in the city. There are two other valuable blocks about to be sold, all of which goes toward indicating the tendency of the times. Shrewd business men are picking up valuable inside property at prices now that are much lower, no doubt, than the same places will sell for in 1894.

The regular meeting of the Orange County World's Fair Association met yesterday morning in the office of the secretary with Messrs. Bundy, Mansur, Joplin, Taylor, Staley and White present.

The committee on exhibits reported that the exhibit was in successful operation, and well patronized by visitors. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

The secretary was authorized to arrange, if possible with the railroad companies to offer excursion rates to visitors who may desire to see the exhibit next Monday and Tuesday.

Communications from Frank Wiggins were read and ordered filed.

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## SOUTH RIVERSIDE.

## J. C. Rau is Building on his new property on Main street.

A. Bowen is preparing to build on his newly purchased property on Main street, between Ninth and Ramona streets.

Messrs. Lahr and Gausner are at work cleaning out the artesian wells. It is expected the wells will flow as strong as ever before, and will be thoroughly cleaned. W. H. Jameson has sold the west 100 feet of lots 2, 3 and 4, block 94, to Charles Peach.

The Bloom Bros. have been awarded the contract for building A. Bowen's new cottage.

A Methodist social was given at the residence of Mrs. George Nowlin Thursday evening. The proceeds were for the benefit of the church.

Lee Lake has been gradually filling up until the lake is at present three-quarters of a mile long, and is over a quarter of a mile wide in some places.

E. L. Hazard has purchased lot 114, Orange Heights, from the Land and Water Company.

Lord & Co. have sold for M. V. Holmes of Wellington, Kan., lots 1, 8, 9 and 10, block 94, to W. H. Jameson for \$1000.

Mrs. Florence Richards lectured at the Congregational Church Tuesday evening on Temperance.

T. P. Drinkwater has sold to O. R. Hollister, of Los Angeles, a lot of 100 feet of lot 111, and Thomas Proctor, lot 143, on Orange Heights. These gentlemen are all of Brockton, Mass.

A syndicate of Eastern capitalists have taken an option on the 100-acre tract in Orange Heights, between Gilbert and Lester avenues.

Nine Riverside wheelmen visited South Riverside on their bicycles Sunday.

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TWELFTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1893.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

PRICE: [SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS] BY THE WEEK, 3 DOLLARS

## CABINETS.

## Sketches in Stories from Famous ex-Secretaries.

## John Tyler in the Role of Sitting Down on Daniel Webster.

## A Curious Story of Henry A. Wise and John C. Calhoun.

## How One of Polk's Ministers Was Appointed on Charity Grounds—Gen. Michener Tells of Harrison's Appointments.

## How and Why the Offices Were Given—Ex-Postmaster-General Hatton Gives Some of His White House Experiences With President Arthur—How Gresham Got Into Arthur's Cabinet and the Queer Circumstances of Hatton's Appointment—A Reminiscence of Gen. Garfield's Cabinet and a Midnight Scene at Mentor.

## Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1893.—President Cleveland has given out considerable news about his coming Cabinet. So many changes are made, however, in such things at the last moment that nothing is certain. The Cabinet history of the past is so full of curiosities, and I have found this week some curious letters showing the troubles of Presidents in this regard. One is from President Polk, asking James Buchanan to be a member in his Cabinet. In it he states as a condition of the acceptance that he shall not be a candidate for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency while in the Cabinet. Buchanan accepted the office as Secretary of State on these conditions. I wonder if Gresham had made the same promise to Cleveland. Frank Pierce wrote about a month after he was elected to Buchanan telling him that he intended to put new men in his Cabinet, and in his letter concerning the Cabinet he asks Buchanan to "burn this letter." He said he intended to make up his Cabinet before he left Concord, and that he would not change it after he got to Washington. "When my father succeeded to the Presidency he continued President Harrison's Cabinet in office until he found that they were working against him. His first Cabinet meeting was held on the day succeeding the death of President Harrison, and was perhaps the most remarkable Cabinet meeting in history. When all the members were present and the doors were closed, Daniel Webster, the Secretary of State, arose and addressed my father, saying: 'Mr. President, I suppose you intend to carry out the ideas and customs of your predecessor, and that this administration inaugurated by President William Harrison will continue in the same line of policy on which it has been begun. Am I right?'

"My father, much astonished, nodded his head, almost involuntarily, and looked at Mr. Webster with wonder. Daniel Webster straightened himself up at this and continued: 'Mr. President, it was the custom in our Cabinet meetings of President Harrison that the President should preside over them. All measures relating to the administration were to be brought before the Cabinet, and that the settlement was to be decided by the majority of votes, each member of the Cabinet and the President having but one vote.' 'My father was always courteous, but he was also firm. He had his own ideas of how his administration had to be managed, and he was not backward in responding to this exhibition of adamant cheek. He rose to his feet and confronted Webster, and then, looking about the Cabinet-room, he said: 'Gentlemen, I am very proud to have in my Cabinet such able statesmen as you have proved yourselves to be. I am pleased to avail myself of your counsel and advice, but I can never consent to being dictated to as to what I shall or shall not do. I am the President, and I shall be held responsible for my administration. I hope I shall have your hearty cooperation in carrying out its measures. So long as you are with me, I shall be glad to have you with me. When you think otherwise I will be equally glad to get your resignation. This,' concluded Gen. Tyler, 'settled the question, and there was no further trouble as to who was the head of the Cabinet.'

NOW JOHN C. CALHOUN GOT INTO TYLER'S CABINET.

I spoke to Gen. Tyler about John C. Calhoun and he told me how he became a member of his father's Cabinet against his father's will. It was all accomplished by Henry A. Wise. Upshur, who had been made Secretary of State on the resignation of Daniel Webster, was blown up on the Princeton on the Potomac River in 1844, and this made a vacancy in the Cabinet. 'Henry A. Wise,' said Gen. Tyler, 'was my father's chief representative in Congress, and he took it upon himself to go as soon as he heard of Upshur's death to MacDuffie, the leading Senator from South Carolina, and told him to write to John C. Calhoun that President Tyler wanted him to accept the portfolio of the Secretary of State. He did this without saying a word to my father. The next day he came into the White House and told father what he had done. He said the letter had been sent and to withdraw it would make the whole South angry. My father was thunderstruck. He gripped his chair with all his force and it was all he could do to keep from telling Wise to get out of his sight and never cross his path again. But he remembered that Wise was his chief friend in Congress and he did not dare to break with him. He never really forgave him, and the situation was such that he had to appoint Calhoun. Just at the time Upshur died he had completed a treaty for the annexation of Texas, and had lived a few weeks longer this would undoubtedly have been consummated and the war with Mexico would never have occurred. Tom Benton hated Calhoun, and he threw all his weight against the treaty, because Calhoun had been made Secretary of

State, and prevented its consummation. The result was the Mexican war, and it was all brought about by Henry A. Wise.'

## PRESIDENT POLK'S CABINET.

President Polk's Cabinet was made up with almost as much trouble as was that of President Tyler. John C. Calhoun wanted to remain the Secretary of State, but he was sacrificed to please Martin Van Buren. George Bancroft was made Secretary of the Navy. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury and John Y. Mason of Virginia, who was Secretary of the Navy in Tyler's Cabinet, was made Attorney-General. He was kept in the Cabinet because he asked Polk to keep him there. He talked to his friends that he wanted a Cabinet office for the money, it brought. Said he: 'I like the place, and the salary will help my Virginia land and my negroes in the education of six daughters,' and he got the place.

## NOW PRESIDENT HARRISON FORMED HIS CABINET.

No man outside of the President himself knows more about the formation of President Harrison's Cabinet than Gen. Michener, who was one of his chief lieutenants in Chicago, and who has for ten years been his intimate friend. I chatted with him about the subject this afternoon. Said he:

'There have been many stories about the making up of President Harrison's Cabinet, but few true ones. The statement that the ex-Senator Platt of New York was offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury, or any other place under the administration of President Harrison before the nomination was made, is false in toto. No man had a promise or intimation of any kind from Harrison before his nomination that he would be given an office by him. No man had any such intimation or promise during the period between his nomination and election, and there were no promises to speak of made before President Harrison came to Washington. He would not embarrass himself in any way, and as to the Cabinet, though he discussed the matter with his friends, he did not seriously begin to consider appointments until at least a month after his election. Blaine was the first man chosen, and Gen. Harrison wrote to him and offered him the Secretaryship of State, and I am not sure, but it is my impression that he gave a letter accepting the appointment two or three days after his letter was sent. The next appointment was that of Mr. Proctor as Secretary of War. Senator Proctor had never met Gen. Harrison up to the time of the convention. He came to Chicago and quietly gave over the situation, and when he made up his mind that Harrison was the man who should be nominated. While the balloting was going on at about 11 o'clock one night he and Gov. Cheney of New Hampshire and McCullough, the railroad president of New York, came to the headquarters of the Indiana delegation and announced the intention of throwing their support to Harrison. They said that they intended to work and vote for him and that, if the giving out of the fact would help his cause, we were at liberty to do so. We were, of course, glad to do so, and we secured the information far and wide as soon as we could get hold of the newspaper men. After the convention was over, Mr. Proctor went down to Indianapolis in McCullough's private car and met Harrison. Gen. Harrison was struck with 'Proctor's' ability and common sense. He liked him at once, and when he came to making up his Cabinet he chose him, both on the grounds of gratitude for his work at Chicago and respect for his sterling abilities. He knew also that the appointment would please Sen. Blaine, and he was sure that he would make a good Cabinet advisor. Secretary Noble was highly recommended by Atty-Gen. Miller. President Harrison had known him for years and liked him. He came to Indianapolis at the request of the President-elect and was appointed to the position of the Interior Department. The appointment of Gen. Rusk was made both on the grounds of friendship, of his peculiar efficiency for the head of the department for which he was chosen and as a matter of gratitude for his action in connection with the Chicago convention. As soon as he was appointed, he came for his own nomination he threw all his strength to Harrison, and sitting in his office in Madison, Wis., he kept the wires between that city and Chicago not with telegrams to his friends to vote and work for Harrison. Few of the appointments were made until a short time before the inauguration, and three were not settled upon definitely until Harrison came to Washington to be inaugurated. These were, I think, the appointments of Tracy, Wamaker and Miller. The President had about decided on these, and he was very positive. Mr. Tracy had impressed him as a big man and as especially fitted for the head of the navy. Miller had been long associated with him in legal matters and John Wamaker had weight through his great natural ability as a business man and the recommendations of the National Congress. 'President Harrison decides things very slowly. He carefully and judiciously weighs every point, and his decisions are made through reason rather than through feeling. He chose his Cabinet slowly and carefully, and it seems to me that his selection has proved to be a good one.'

## EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL HATTON OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S CABINET.

Mr. Frank Hatton, now editor of the Washington Post, was Postmaster-General during the latter part of President Arthur's administration. He was one of the first appointees that Arthur made, and he sent his name as Assistant Postmaster-General into the Senate at the same time he did that of the first Cabinet minister, Secretary Folger. The relations of President Arthur and Frank Hatton were very close, and President Arthur advised with him on many matters of political policy, from the time of Garfield's death to the close of his term in the White House. I doubt whether Arthur had a truer friend or a more conscientious counselor. I called upon Mr. Hatton yesterday at the office of the Post, and had a chat with him about the Cabinet and its appointment. I found him very modest in his expressions concerning the matter, but his story was interesting, and I give it as near as I can as he gave it to me. Said he: 'You remember the circumstances of President Garfield's death and the temper of the party and of the country concerning it. There was a strong feeling against Conkling and Arthur. The leaders of the Republican party thought it had gone to smash, and I don't believe that Senators Sherman, Allison, Logan or any others of the then aspirants for the Presidential nomination thought at the time that there was much hope of its successful revival. President Arthur understood the situation, and he managed his appointments and his administration so ably that he succeeded in bringing order out of the

confusion, and made possible the election of a Republican successor. When Garfield died it was supposed that Arthur, representative element of the stalwart party as he was, would take Conkling into his Cabinet and would choose men of this faction for all the positions. This was the talk of the newspapers, but when he came to make his appointments he rose above factions and considered the interests of the country, as well as those of his friends. His adoption of the other course would have been decidedly unsafe. At the time Gen. Arthur entered upon his duties there was a man behind nearly every blade of grass in the country who had an idea that somehow or other he was mixed up with the assassination of Garfield, and had he appointed Conkling he would have only added to the factional flames. As soon as he took hold of the administration, the members of Garfield's Cabinet sent in their resignations. He replied to them that he would like to have them hold their positions until he could consider the matter carefully and make other appointments. The first name he sent into the Senate was that of Gov. Folger, as Secretary of the Treasury, and he gradually sent in other names, until the only man left of Garfield's Cabinet was Robert Lincoln. He stayed until the close of the administration.

## A WHITE HOUSE INTERVIEW.

'I was several times Acting Postmaster-General before I was appointed and confirmed as such. When Postmaster-General Howe died I was made Acting Postmaster-General for ten days, and was then designated by the President to act as Postmaster-General for ten days longer. During this time some of my friends, without my solicitation or knowledge, urged President Arthur to appoint me Postmaster-General. I, of course, said nothing about it, but when I was called upon him at the White House one day he said to me: 'You would really be surprised at the number of letters I have received asking for your appointment as Postmaster-General. What have you to say about it, and what would you think of such an appointment?'

'To this I replied,' continued Mr. Hatton, 'that, however much I might appreciate my appointment to such a position, I did not think it would be an advisable one for the President to make.'

'I would like to know why not?' was President Arthur's reply.

'I'll tell you why,' said I. 'Samuel J. Kirkwood was in President Garfield's Cabinet and you accepted his resignation. He is an old man, a distinguished man and a much-beloved man in Iowa, and if you take about him, and when an inexperienced man from the same State, Kirkwood's friends will think it is a reflection on him, and it will be a very bad appointment for you politically. I then asked as to the other men who had been recommended to him, and he said to me the best of them. I told him that, as far as politics was concerned, I considered Judge Gresham of Indiana as a good appointment. 'He comes from a good State,' said I, 'and he is, as far as I know, popular, honest and able.' 'That was not long ago,' said Mr. Gresham, 'and I was sent in as Postmaster-General. I don't know that my words about him brought about his selection. He had many friends, and there was a strong movement in his favor.'

## NOW A POSTMASTER-GENERAL WAS MADE.

'Then Secretary Folger died,' Gen. Hatton went on, 'and Judge Gresham was transferred from the Postoffice to the Treasury. I again became Acting Postmaster-General, and was again designated to hold the position ten days longer. At the close of these ten days I received a note from Fred Phillips, the private secretary of the President, saying that Gen. Arthur would like to see me at the White House and that he intended to appoint me Postmaster-General. I went up to the executive mansion and I found President Arthur in Mr. Phillips's room, the one which the President now occupies. He greeted me with the remark, 'Mr. Hatton, in a few minutes you will be Postmaster-General of the United States. I have had your commission made out, and it lies here on my table. All I have to do to complete the appointment is to affix my signature. Just at this moment Secretary Robert Lincoln came in, and the President spoke to him of other matters, and the three of us chatted together for a few minutes. During this conversation the President did not say anything about my prospective appointment, and I, of course, did not mention it. As Mr. Lincoln left President Arthur picked up my commission and said: 'You noticed that I did not sign it, but I have signed it now. I am rather superstitious about such matters, and I don't like to talk about an appointment until I have made it. I had not yet signed your commission, and I thought it best to wait till everything was completed.' He then affixed his name to the commission, and after a short talk to the three of us, and that day I took the oath of office.'

## 'HOW DID PRESIDENT ARTHUR TREAT HIS CABINET?'

'He gave them authority over all matters pertaining to their offices, and he expected them to manage their own departments. About matters of public policy we conferred together, but as to ordinary appointments and rulings on decisions in our own departments were final. He was very courteous in the treatment of his Cabinet ministers, and I think they had more influence than such officers have had during the last two administrations. He was not at all respects much like a boy. If at times he became crusty or petulant, he would overflow with kindness to the extent almost of effusiveness, as a sort of apology for his actions.'

## A TALK ABOUT GARFIELD'S CABINET.

The Cabinet of Gen. Garfield was made very slowly. He considered the matter the night he received the news of his election, and he made out a slate of names that he wanted to see the next day and again before the day of his inauguration, and his final choice was an appointment to many. One of his closest friends at this time was Gen. Swain, whom he afterward made Judge Advocate-General, and Judge Swain has told me some unwritten history concerning it. Said he:

'I was at Mentor during nearly the whole of the period between Garfield's nomination and his election, and I remember very well the night when we received the news that he was elected. We had decided ourselves beforehand that New York and Indiana would decide the contest. I had arranged with Gen. Chester A. Arthur to telegraph me at midnight of election day as to the result in New York, and we received his dispatch sitting in the little office which stood apart from the house at Mentor. The news came, and everything had been going our way, and we were glad. The dispatch saying that New York had undoubtedly gone Republican I told Gen. Garfield that he was

elect. He tried not to believe it and doubted, saying that we had better wait awhile before we became too confident. As the dispatch came in, however, his election was confirmed beyond doubt, and shortly after midnight we left the office and went upstairs, where he had another little study, and where we could be alone. After we got into the study I asked him as to his Cabinet. I said: 'You are elected beyond the shadow of a doubt, and I would like to know if you had decided tonight just who was to go into your Cabinet what persons you would choose.' He smiled at the idea and asked me whom I thought he would select, and he finally had me take my seat at my desk, while he sat at his on the other side of the room. He then said: 'We will each write down on both lists which were the same. The others were different. Several of the men whose names were written down are still living, and I would not like to give the lists. President Garfield's ideas changed from time to time until his inauguration, and he had to make a Cabinet which would be strong and, at the same time would, he thought, aid in harmonizing the different elements of his party, and at the same time do justice to the whole country. The details of the formation may be published some time, but it seems to me that it is too soon to do so now.'

## IS A PROTESTANT ORDER OF NUNS.

Work That Is Being Done by the Sisterhood in New York City.

The Sisterhood of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a Protestant Episcopal order of nuns, has been granted letters of incorporation, according to the New York World.



Headress of a nun.

ing to the New York World. Their home is at 49 Second avenue—the House of the Holy Comforter. The incorporators are the Rev. Dr. Mannell Van Rensselaer, Frances Elizabeth Hunter, Rebecca Viola Spierling, Elizabeth Wayne Plume and Josephine Constance Celestine Lawrence. The order was formerly called the Sisters of the Visitation.

'The home is now crowded,' said Mother Francesca, the other day. 'Favoring Providence has enabled us, from time to time, to increase our usefulness, and we hope at an early day to have still another home establishment. We want to shelter boys and girls afflicted with incurable diseases, and are looking about for a site for such a home. We have some money set aside for the purpose, but will need a great deal more. We are not deterred by the absence of funds, for our friends are always turning up donations when we are sorely pressed. The current expenses of this Home for Indigent Protestant Women, afflicted incurably, is about \$800 per month. At present we have temporarily abandoned the training class of young girls for our hospital service, together with proper mission work in support of our patients, and there is no endowment to aid us. Our maintenance depends entirely on voluntary contributions.

'There is no home for little incurables now, and those whom we hope at an early day to shelter are now sent to the island under those in charge of the workhouse. We are ambitious in the matter of relieving distress, in helping the poor, and in educating the young. We hope to have a home in the country, where in summer our patients can have the benefit of good air and a change of scene.'

'When we are able to resume our training-school it will receive Protestant girls between the ages of 9 and 14, retaining care of them until they are 18 years. They will get a thorough secular and religious education, together with proper training in domestic and useful duties.'

The home of the nuns, strikingly like that of the Catholic orders, being black, with snow-white headress, is looked on as a matter of fact now by a number of subscribers who have not embraced high church tenets. The appointments of the reception room and the general apartments are marked by simplicity, and a ritualism would be pleased at the frequency of crucifixes and other religious emblems.

FRESH FRANCH EGGS.

A bad break.

Accom. odating.

[Truth.]

Jeweler. I have shown you all the rings that I have suitable for a daughter 19 years old.

Mrs. Russell. Well, I've changed my mind now. I think I'll wait until she's 16.

Jeweler. All right. Take a chair.

## ROYAL BIRDS.

## Fine Thoroughbred Chickens Worth \$400 Apiece.

## Famous Breeds—Blooded Fowls—Millions of Eggs.

## A Great Chicken Show at Madison Square Gardens.

## Poultry-raising as a Fine Art—The Persistent Efforts of the Fanciers—The Cook and the Hen Do Change Their Spots.

## Special Correspondence of The Times.

New York, Feb. 19.—The immense development which has taken place in poultry raising in America in recent years is shown by the frequent and elaborate poultry shows which are being held all over the country, and by the high prices paid for fine and pure-bred fowls. The New York Poultry Association does not hesitate each year to risk \$8000 cash, paid in advance to secure the Madison Square Garden for its annual exhibition. Nor are they less enterprising in the number and value of the prizes given, as is shown by the following partial list of specials offered

\$100 in cash or plate for the best exhibit of Indian game.

\$100 in cash or plate for the best exhibit of full-feathered buff Cochins.

\$100 in cash or plate for the best exhibit of Indian game.

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of their favorites with the enthusiasm of an art critic discussing the masterpieces of Van Dyke or Titian. They know infinitely more about them, it is fair to suppose, than the Cresse of some of them make money from their knowledge, but it is a sorrowful fact that in many cases the art of poultry raising is not a particularly profitable one. A great many farmers in their rough, common sense way refuse to have much dealing with the poultry fanciers and let their cocks and hens get along as best they can on the old barnyard plan with the time-honored dunghill as a base of operations. It is true, however, and should be conceded in fairness, that the efforts of poultry fanciers have raised the standard of excellence, both in the number of eggs laid and the quality of flesh produced, far above what it was a dozen years ago.

Discussing this subject a well-known authority said to me the other day:

The fanciers have taken fowls from a state in which they laid a couple of eggs in a year as wild fowls and birds do at the present time, and have developed in them such prolific laying powers that flocks of hundreds will average 140 eggs a year, while individual specimens have been known to lay over 800 eggs a year.

In view of the great preparations which are being made for the poultry exhibit at the World's Fair, it is likely that a finer lot of cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets will be turned out this year than has ever been seen before in America or in any other country. The excellence of the present show at the

Madison Square Garden, where 6000 champions cackled and crowed in triumph, was a grand indication of even better things to come.

There are, strange as it may seem, certain geographical preferences in the matter of poultry. In the markets of Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, for instance, chickens with white or light skin are preferred to those of yellow skin, so that in these cities the dorkings, black Spanish, houdans and other white-skinned varieties or their crosses always bring the best prices.

In Boston and Chicago, however, the general taste runs to yellow-skinned flocks, such as white Leghorns, light Brahma, white or buff Cochins and Plymouth Rocks.

Why these differences of taste exist it is as hard to explain as is the unpopularity in this country of certain French breeds like the Crevecoeur, which, although great egg producers, with fine, juicy flesh, are not very popular in our markets.

Probably the most popular breeds of fowl are those which trace back their ancestry through many ages into some far distant past, where they were cackling and strutting about in the farmyard of some great patriarch. Such are the Brahmas, the Cochins and the Langshans, which are always prominent features of every poultry show.

These are divided and subdivided with endless crossings and varieties, until one would need a Webster's dictionary to classify them.

The light Brahma, although not as popular among the farmers as the other breeds, are great favorites with the poultry fanciers all over the country. Their small heads, lofty carriage, broad full breast, short, stout, well-feathered legs, all mark the high-bred bird, and they are a great favorite with the fanciers with the least effort. No other bird exceeds them as a winter layer, and they are good mothers. Since their introduction in America other varieties, like the Plymouth Rocks and the Wyandottes, have come to the front, but the light Brahma have held their own in spite of everything.

The dark Brahma, although it has undoubtedly merit, must take a second place when compared with its brighter colored cousin.

The Cochins breed of fowls are great favorites with many breeders. The Cochins are harder than any other breeds except the Brahmas and will thrive under conditions where most others would perish. They are large and gentle in disposition, and when full grown weigh from ten to fifteen pounds, so that a low fence will confine them. The only trouble is that the flesh loses its savory quality after the first year or two. Like other fowls the Cochins vary endlessly in the color of their plumage, the principal varieties being white, buff and black. In the whites every feather must be perfectly pure.

The Langshans have larger combs than the Cochins and more feathers in the tails. They are active and weigh, fattened up, to ten or twelve pounds. The legs are a bright slate color, with pink between the toes, the plumage black, with a vivid beetle green reflection. They were first introduced into England in 1872 from China by an English army officer. One of their strongest points is their prolific egg-laying

power and the eggs are excellent in quality. The Langsh











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It is gratifying to know that the English pug Mitchell has a wholesome regard for American prisons. He has studied the subject somewhat at home.

The Times prints today a good deal of interesting matter about the forthcoming inauguration of the next President. A description of Mrs. Cleveland's gowns will follow shortly. The letter has been delayed in the mail.

This President yesterday issued an important proclamation, setting aside the mountain territory lying between the Cajon Pass and San Geronimo Pass as a forest reservation, to be known as the San Bernardino reservation. It will include 757,280 acres.

One of the pending bills in the Legislature appropriates \$25,000 for the preparation of a hand-book of California's resources for distribution at the World's Fair. If such a work is undertaken it ought not to be committed to a commission of northern citrus-belters, for, in that event, Southern California would be pretty sure to figure as an arid waste. Nor should it be a plumping, sky-scraping piece of literature, but a book of facts and of true and graphic descriptions.

One of the new restrictions proposed by the Senate Committee on Immigration is against illiterates over 12 years of age. It is assumed that people over 12 who cannot read or write their own language are not in a fair way to make good citizens, and we do not want them. This restriction would not bear heavily on immigrants from Germany, or other European countries where compulsory education is in vogue, or where it is comparatively easy of acquirement, but it will bar out a great many of the lower classes of Russians, Turks, Armenians and Italians. The regulation proposed is on the safe side, and should be adopted.

Chicago promoters are proverbially modest. One lot of them, calling themselves the Gladstone Company, having for its ostensible object the construction of a railroad to, and lake harbor at a place called Gladstone, Mich. ("Gladstone," "Gladstone?") We've heard that name before in connection with sky-scraping, sends a three-column boom article on the subject for publication today in The Times. The type-written letter accompanying it says: "If too late for publication Sunday, publish in earliest issue thereafter. As this is important news matter we can pay no charges." As the "important news matter" is nothing but an advertisement for the scheme, the proposition savors of gall.

The rather ungracious report comes that the system of transfers lately established between the Pacific Cable Company's lines and the Temple street line is to be discontinued the 1st of March. Since the 1st of January, when the transfers were established, there has been a marked improvement in travel out Temple street, and the amount of business which that line turned over to the down-town roads. Many houses in the western hills formerly vacant were occupied, and quite an impetus was notable in transfers of property and in building operations. How much of this was due to the transfer system we do not know, but it doubtless had its effect. We have not learned the cause of the withdrawal of this favor from the public, or on whose motion it is done, but we believe it to be a mistake on the part of the railroads. Transfers stimulate travel everywhere. In large cities the most liberal systems are in vogue, and they have come to be recognized as good railroad policy. We hope that whatever difficulties stand in the way here may be obviated so that the system may be continued on Temple street, or at least that it may be resumed before long.

Our article of a few days ago on the desirability of submitting an amendment for the repeal of the mortgage-tax proviso in the Constitution, calls forth explanations from two members of the Los Angeles delegation in the Legislature. They state that Finlayson's bill (known as Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 2) was introduced early in the session, but it has thus far found no supporters except the Southern California representatives. Senator Mathews, as will be seen by our Sacramento letter, has introduced the measure in the Senate. The delegates from the northern counties are imbued with the old error that the mortgage tax benefits the borrower, and will not listen to its repeal. The most that could be done in committee was to change the proposed amendment so that the Legislature will have power to waive or impose the mortgage tax as it sees fit. Our correspondent thinks that it will be necessary to have a campaign of education among the Southern California farmers before they can be brought to see the objectionable nature of the mortgage tax. The Los Angeles delegation have done their full share of the premises.

Today's "Times." The present issue of the SUNDAY TIMES consists of three parts—twenty-four pages. Be sure that your agent or newsdealer supplies you with all the sheets. The edition consists of 16,000 complete copies, or 48,000 sheets in all. Agents desiring to increase their orders should wire the office before noon today.

Tourists and visitors, as well as residents, will find in today's issue a careful and graphic description of the noted scenic route of Southern California, the Kite-shaped Track, a trip over which, at this season, is a rare delight.

The general contents of the issue are exceptionally varied and attractive today, making this number of the SUNDAY TIMES one of the very best ever issued. The advertising columns are full of information, especially the "liners" on the first, third and fourth pages.

The Future of Progress. The progress of the world has in view the needs of man and the unity of the race, and with the rapidity of its advancement the idea will ever keep pace that all nations and peoples are but units of one great whole, to the perfection of which equal development is needed and no part can have its growth retarded, and be burdened with imperfections, without affecting the whole. There is nothing, aside from Christianity, which has done more to impress the world with this sense of the oneness of the race than the great array of modern inventions, such as the power press, the railroad, the steamship, the telegraph and the great ocean cables.

Look back a half a century, only, and how far apart the East was from the West; what vast, silent, and trackless seas rolled between the Occident and the Orient. In the land which was cradled in the sunrise, how little of modern life was known, and how almost motionless the wheels of progress! The life of today did not walk along the borders of the world's morning. There was not that broad outflowing of kindred sentiment which we find in these closing years of the nineteenth century. Men lived more for their own people than for humanity at large. Nationalism was held in greater respect than universal manhood, for the sense of responsibility for those who lived afar off was not so great when we did not speak with them across the seas, and feel their pulse beat in the hourly messages which come to us from all lands on the lightning wings of the cable and the telegraph.

But today humanity everywhere confronts humanity. There is no such thing in the wide domain of civilization as an isolated nation. No great work for humanity can be done under the sun, but, at the longest, a few short days are sufficient to bring it to our knowledge. We feel the throbbing of every movement in the old world that is for the betterment or the degradation of the race. We share its fears and its hopes, and have some relation to its progress. We feel the emphasis of the fact of man's universal brotherhood, and the trend of civilization is always toward a closer unity in the affairs of life and an inseparable interdependence.

As an evidence of this there is nothing more conclusive than the plans which have been conceived, and which are being earnestly considered, for extending the network of electric wires that already encircle the civilized portions of the globe.

A Pacific cable is enlisting the interest of capitalists, which shall unite our sunset slopes with far-off Japan, and China, India and Australia, by the way of the Sandwich Islands and other groups which dot the Southern Seas. That completed, and fresh impetus will be given our commerce, and the spirit of modern American life will be wafted to lands that have as yet but little in common with our own.

Among other announcements which have been made, and which is like the finger of Progress pointing steadily onward, is a cable from Brazil to the Canary Islands and the west coast of Africa, and from that point to Southern Europe, and the completion of which is regarded as probable in the near future.

And, in addition to all this proposed cable extension, girdling the great deep and the continents, furnishing widely-advanced lines of intercourse between our own land and other zones and hemispheres, it is stated in the Review of Reviews that "Cecil Rhodes has just visited London from the scene of his large activities in South Africa, and he has proposed to the British government to build at his own expense a telegraph line from Cape Town to Uganda, with the distinct intention that it shall, in the future, be extended to Khartoum and down the Nile Valley to Cairo and Alexandria, there to connect with the transatlantic lines to all parts of Europe. A telegraph line lengthwise of Africa, eventually to be followed by a railroad, appeals so boldly to the imagination that it makes the great transatlantic railway,

now under active construction by Russia, seem a tame affair."

But civilization, with its push and energy and its boundless desire for progress, is not content to rest even here. Says the journal above quoted: "It adds something to the zest of life—if one has a healthy, active fancy—to reflect that there are people now living who may travel by continuous rail from Cape Horn to the Cape of Good Hope. The plan of a 'pan-American' railway to connect the South American systems, through Central America, with the systems of Mexico and the United States, is already well advanced. There are to be roads from the Canadian Pacific away up to the Peace River and Mackenzie valleys; and it is not very hard to believe that these may ultimately be extended across the Rockies to the Yukon Valley in Alaska, and continued finally to the narrow and shallow Bering Straits, across which a connection would be made with the Siberian road. Continuous rail travel from Siberia to Constantinople will soon have become an accomplished fact, and the link from Constantinople to Egypt may be expected quite confidently. At the present rate of developments in Africa, the construction of a road from Egypt to the Cape ought to be realized within twenty-five years. The Channel tunnel will, of course, have been built, and electricity or some still more powerful motive force will have superseded steam; so that the Californians and Puget Sound denizens would naturally go to London by fast Alaskan and Siberian express. If they chose they might return by steamship, making the passage in two or three days from the coast of Ireland to Labrador or Halifax. In view of all that has been done in the past twenty-five years, such further development of traveling facilities is easily within the realm of sober probability."

With all this realized, how tangible will be the links uniting all nations! Coming into constant contact with the people of all lands and climes, mutual interests must be developed and the highest civilization must naturally leave its molding impress upon the race. Barbarism cannot long live when confronted daily by enlightened progress. The shadows and darkness of old superstitions must flee before the light of the morning of this modern day. Barbaric customs must decay; unthinking races must learn to think, and the result can be nothing less than the gradual, but sure, evolution of barbaric races, and the triumph of an all-embracing civilization. Thus, out of these unfoldings of scientific inventions, and the continually-growing means of communication and travel, the world's redemption from savagery will be made possible and universal civilization will result as a natural consequence. And this accomplished, what may not the future of the race be? There will be no difficulties that it may not conquer and no grandeur that it may not achieve.

Col. McCrory Dead. People who date their residence in Los Angeles back as far as the boom days remember Col. William McCrory, who was a journeyman for nearly a year, and figured in some extensive real estate operations. They will regret now to learn of his death, which occurred recently at Mansfield, O. Col. McCrory was a man of great enterprise and executive ability, and withal a warm-hearted and genial as one could find in hunting the country over. The Minneapolis Tribune says of his death: "Minneapolis has sustained a severe loss in the death of Col. William McCrory at Mansfield, O., last night. Few men have been more active in good works for Minneapolis than he, and none more sincere and enthusiastic in their affection and admiration for the city of their adoption. In public spirited effort he was untiring and unselfish, giving his time and money most generously whenever a great enterprise essential to the advancement of Minneapolis required his attention. His latest great service to his city was in the campaign for securing the Republican National Convention when he devoted almost his entire time to the work in hand. The success of this endeavor was due largely to Col. McCrory's fine executive ability, good generalship and untiring industry. Of frank, cheerful disposition, cordial, unassuming manner, he made friends of all who met him, and the comparatively few Minneapolisians who had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him also hold him in highest regard for his services to the city. He had no equal in his energy, activity, and his untimely death will be sincerely deplored."

Col. McCrory had an honorable military record, serving throughout the War of the Rebellion, at one time on the staff of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman. What a Record! The Express, which claims to be a Simon-pure Republican "organ," and a defender of the faith against all comers, has a funny political record behind it. Here are a few excerpts taken from its editorial utterances in the State campaign of 1882: (1.) We have yet to converse with the first intelligent Republican who does not candidly admit that it will be impossible for their party to put up a man who can beat Gen. Stoneman. [Express, June 8, 1882.] (2.) The prospect for the success of the popular candidate from Los Angeles county [Stoneman] could not be brighter. He is the strongest man in the State before the people. [Express, June 12, 1882.] (3.) The Republican papers in this vicinity are agonizing over the prospect of Gen. Stoneman's getting the nomination for Governor. [Express, June 14, 1882.] (4.) We refer to the cheap logic of our juvenile contemporary, THE TIMES, in its raid on the San José (Democratic) platform. [Express, June 22, 1882.] (5.) The Democracy in nominating Stoneman have placed themselves upon true Democratic ground that no one can question. [Express, June 28, 1882.] (6.) The Democrats, we think, have displayed wisdom in their choice, and when the 'idea' of November shall have come and passed the result will not doubt be a high indorsement of the choice of the convention. [Express, June 26, 1882.] (7.) The predominant opinion of this State

is essentially Democratic. [Express, June 27, 1882.] (8.) The Times of this city says that "the Republican party has no new doctrines to promulgate." This is no doubt true; while the old ones have become 'dead issues.' [Express, June 28, 1882.] (9.) The Times of this morning contains another tirade against Gen. Stoneman from an irresponsible scribbler who signs himself "Deia." [Express, November 3, 1882.] (10.) The signs are auspicious for the election of a Democratic President in 1884. The Republican party is not satisfying a large element of its own supporters. [Express, Oct. 18, 1882.] (11.) It is a most happy indication that the Democrats are buoyant everywhere over the State, while the Republicans are correspondingly depressed. In their despair the Republican journals are making the most reckless statements and predictions. Like the frightened bird, passing a graveyard, they are whistling to keep their courage up. Many of them are feeling so bad that they laugh. But what a laugh! It is a sort of reckless chaffing at a groan. We are sorry for you, gentlemen, but—tempora mutentur—every dog has his day. We've been there. We know how it feels. [Express, Nov. 1, 1882.] (12.) The Democratic county candidates are making a most thorough, effective canvass. The local prospects, like those of the State, are exceedingly encouraging. [Express, Nov. 1, 1882.] (13.) There are very few Republicans who look forward to the success of their ticket in this State. [Express, Oct. 7, 1882.] [The following was quoted in the columns of the Express, of October 13, 1882:] The Evening Express, one of the newspapers that has been Republican Workingman, New Constitution and Democracy, is now a full-fledged Democratic organ. [Los Angeles Commercial.]

UNCLE SAM is not to extend his protecting arms over Hawaii just yet, according to the latest advice by word from Washington. The refusal of the Senate, yesterday, to go into executive session to consider the Hawaiian treaty is regarded as evidence that the measure is dead for the present session. The sentiment in the upper house is evidently against any radical change in the traditional policy of this Government toward foreign powers, and the sentiment in the lower house is even stronger in the same direction. "The gentleman from Missouri" will not rise in his place in the United States House of Representatives and repeat *non temet*.

The plan of sculpturing a California Venus to send to the "World's Fair," as proposed by Rupert Schindler, has led to an invitation extended to all the beautiful women of the State to have themselves photographed in mosquito-baited drapery, or something equally transparent, and send their pictures to headquarters. Now, if some women should accept the invitation and comply with the requirement, and Uncle Sam, who is an unpoetical old soul, should have them arrayed in offending indecent pictures through the mail, what a pickle they would be in, to be sure! The enterprise has its discouraging, as well as its enticing, features.

FRED M. SOMERS, associate editor and proprietor of the San Francisco Argonaut during its earlier years, and since founder of Short Stories and Current Literature, two well-known New York magazines, is in the city, a guest of the California Club. Mr. Somers is one of the most capable literatures that the Pacific Coast ever possessed, and it is to be hoped that he will conclude to take up his residence in "the sunset land" again.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES. "Heads, I Win; Tails, You Lose." [To the Editor of THE TIMES.] The following is a sample of many similar contraband orange-growers are asked to sign. The document reminds one of the Indian and his experience in tossing pebbles with the white man, when the latter decided, "Heads, I win; tails, you lose." This last combination against the fruit-growers is worse than anything heretofore known, and as the contract shows on its face, places the orange-grower entirely at the mercy of the soulless middlemen, who are now making money by the millions from the combination formed by the wineries six years since, wherein the territory (at a secret meeting) was mapped out, and but one member of the combine was allowed to buy within the agreed limits, and the price was to be \$7.50 per ton for grapes, delivered at their respective wineries.

ORANGE-GROWER. THE EARL FRUIT COMPANY, Incorporated. Paid up capital, \$100,000. Branches: Chicago, New York, and Minneapolis. SACRAMENTO AND LOS ANGELES, CAL., 1893.

For value received, I hereby place my entire crop of oranges for the present season in the hands of the Earl Fruit Company, to market for my account. The Earl Fruit Company to furnish packing-house facilities, boxes, paper and all labor in connection with the picking, hauling, grading, packing and loading of cars, for the sum of 10 cents per box. I agree to pay the Earl Fruit Company a commission of 10 per cent. of the gross sales of the fruit. The fruit to be picked at such times and in such quantities as the Earl Fruit Company may direct. The Earl Fruit Company agrees to market said oranges to the best advantage possible, and to return the proceeds of all sales as fast as such shipments are made, and to return upon all other sales as fast as account sales are rendered.

CURRENT HUMOR. He. I am very fond of you. She. How well our tastes agree! He. What? Are you fond of me? She. O, no, of myself. [Vogue.] Some of the particular people will presently be objecting to the use of the word "necrotic" because it is so evidently a barbarism. [Washington Star.] A man feels proud when he is working his way up to the top, but he feels different if his necktie undertakes to do the same thing. [Yonkers Statesman.] Harry Darling, I love you. Darling. Yes, I know I Harry; but I'm in hopes you'll have some sense, and tell me tonight I haven't seen a soul today, and I can't just dying for news. [Boston Transcript.] "Did you hear about the theatrical company that got stranded on a cannibal island?" "No." "Well, it happened, and the head of the said afterward that the best part of the meal was the way we was eating the supe." [P. & S. Co.'s Bulletin.]

HAWAII. In any event, Minister Stevens cannot be accused of procrastination. [Washington Star.] Minister Stevens is evidently under the influence of the sugar-laden atmosphere of Hawaii. [New York World.] This country should move guardedly in the matter, but should protect American interests in the islands with a firm hand. [Covelo Bulletin.] While Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary John L. Stevens, at Honolulu, is the center of a big sea, yet he is a little fresh just the same. [Cleveland Leader.] Mr. John L. Stevens, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands, acts as though he was preparing to proclaim himself dictator. [Buffalo Courier.] The sensible thing for the United States would be not to annex the island, but to obtain control of it under a protectorate. It would be bad policy, in our opinion, to make a State out of Hawaii. [Cincinnati Gazette.] Whether a protectorate or a territorial government shall be established at Honolulu, the great Republic owes to the people of Hawaii the duty of giving them every opportunity and inducement to advance all along the lines of civilization. [Boston Globe.] There is no doubt that if any power is to exercise control over the island that power should be the United States. Our interests there are greater than those of any other nation. As yet, however, no other power has moved to exercise the control in question. Until it does we are not called upon to extinguish the Hawaiian independence. [Rochester Union and Advertiser.]

PERSONAL MENTION. James Gibbons, who fired the first gun at Ft. Sumter, is still living at Erie, Pa. He was a soldier in the United States service for many years. William Greenwood of Germantown, Pa., is willing to wager all he is worth in the world—about \$25,000—that he can paddle through the rapids at Niagara Falls in a day. Bottom skinners. Henry Watson lectured a few evenings ago in Bloomington, Ill., where he was the guest of Vice-President-elect Stevenson, and would have had a public reception had he not modestly declined one.

Mr. Glinn, a Boston publisher, keeps a barrel of apples where the young women are employed by him can help themselves, and he never lets the barrel become empty, though the girls are said to indulge very freely in the fruit that got their mother Eve into an unpleasant position. Gov. Flores of the Mexican State of Durango believes that he has discovered the famous mountain of gold, and the legend which is a household story in Mexico. The Governor who has struck it so rich, is a man of mistake of the Governor of New York, but spells it differently.

Mr. Plant, a London chimney-sweeper, is said to be the last living representative of the English branch of the Plantagenet line. The reason why he calls himself a chimney-sweeper is because he considers that the monarchical name is more in accordance with his present social position. Capt. W. R. Smith, president of the Society of American Florists, and for forty years superintendent of the Botanic Garden in Washington, has 650 editions of Burns, and is said to be able to quote nearly every line of that author. Mr. Glavin, it may be needless to add, is a Scotchman.

FOREIGN NOTABLES. The King of Wurtemberg, it is stated, is the only crowned head that wears the monocle. Mr. Gladstone smokes an occasional cigarette, and therefore a royal should smoke cigarettes when he becomes as old and as eminent as Gladstone. President Barrios of Guatemala, has an American wife. It is said that she practices rules the republic. She is the leader of all woman movements in that country. The new President of the Swiss Republic is a Catholic clergyman, and for all round athlete in the country. He has held the Presidential office during six previous terms. The Earl of Aberdeen, who is likely to be the Governor-General of Canada, has always been a close personal friend of Mr. Gladstone. He is deservedly popular with the leaders of both political parties in England. Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria, instead of being seated with other royal guests at the wedding of the Duke of Württemberg and the Archduchess in Vienna recently, was compelled, owing to difficulties of precedence, to witness the ceremony from an adjacent box.

George Ferdinand Becker, who died recently in Berlin, was at one time director of the Berliner Bürgerzeitung and a man of great influence in the German capital. He was an ardent protectionist, and was of great service to Prince Bismarck when the latter was Chancellor of Germany. For many years he acted as the secretary-general of the Central Society of German Manufacturers.

WOMAN'S WORLD. Fanny Davenport has a horror of birds, and ascribes Cleopatra's ill luck to the birds painted upon the scenery. Katharine E. Conway, recently appointed one of the Police Commissioners of Massachusetts, is one of the editors of the Boston Pilot. Mrs. DeWitt Talmage makes her husband's pastoral and social engagements, and all his lecturing interests are in her hands. Miss Marilla Andrews, a recent graduate of Vassar and a sister of Byron Andrews, of the National Tribune of Washington, has been appointed an editor of the American Farmer, one of the oldest home papers in the country. The first female law student in the University of Pennsylvania is Miss Angelina Choyinski. She joined the law school about a week ago, and is already spoken of as an especially bright student. Her brother students allude to her as their "sister-in-law."

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the political lecturer, is one of the few women who lecture (aside of wives of Congressmen), who has a really engaging personality. Mrs. Foster is a handsome woman of 45 or thereabout, with smooth, shining brown hair, a fair complexion, and a pair of bright brown eyes. Mrs. Cleveland is to have a private secretary. She has been in correspondence with Mrs. Toumey of New York, who was recommended for the work by Mrs. Whitney. It is said that she has been in correspondence with Mrs. Cleveland to attend to the voluminous correspondence of the social side of the White House for the sum of \$2000 per year.

Westlake Park Concert. If the weather is pleasant, the following programme will be rendered by the Douglas Military Band at Westlake Park this afternoon. March, "Center" (Klopp). Selection, "Attile" (Vard). Concert waltz, "My Token" (Liberati). Solo for cornet—Mr. W. D. Debiele. Overture, "Raymond" (Thomas). Gavotte, "Kaganka" (Zimmerman). Waltz, "Carlotta" (Milloker). Selection, "Bohemian Girl" by request, (Gale). La Paloma" (Missud). Galop (Krahl). Secured a Big Contract. The Henley-Haskell Company of this city, has been awarded the contract for the construction of a stone dam near Sentinel, Ariz., which, when completed, will be one of the largest dams in the world. Messrs. Ireland and Vickrey have the development contract, which includes six miles of canal, which irrigates a large extent of country, needing water to become exceedingly productive.

## SACRAMENTO.

Hope for the Branch State Normal School.

The Mortgage Tax and Senator Mathews's Amendment.

The Petition Flend and His Omnipresent Importunity.

County Division Rampant Again—Attitude and Work of the Los Angeles Members—Andrus, Finlayson and Bulla.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 24, 1893.—In the early part of the session Senator Mathews of Los Angeles introduced the following in the Senate: "Relative to amending Constitution of State of California by repealing sections 4 and 5 of article 13, and by amending section 1 of said article." This was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. This committee reported unfavorably, and Senator Mathews is awaiting an opportunity to call it up for action. But there is little hope that the odious mortgage tax to which this refers will be repealed. The members in the lower house from Los Angeles county have also introduced different measures to do away with this iniquity, but the overwhelming sentiment in the northern part of the State has, so far, baffled all efforts to change the law.

The bill to appropriate \$75,000 to provide for the construction and furnishing of an additional school building for the State at the State Normal School at Los Angeles was introduced, in the early days of the session, in the Senate by Mr. Mathews, and in the House by Mr. Bulla. It passed the Senate last yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Bulla had it immediately substituted on the special assembly file, instead of his own bill. This assures its passage within a day or two by the House, when it goes to the Governor for his signature. This is one of the few appropriations which has not been scaled down in either house.

The biggest nuisance at the Capital is the petition flood. Not a day has passed since the election of Senator White that some ambitious patriot has not circulated a petition for some office or other within the gift of the President. The average precious document reads something like this: "To the Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, We, the undersigned, members of the Legislature, State of California, thirty-third session, respectfully request you appoint John Doe to the office of (whatever it may be). He is thoroughly competent to fill said position, and will be an honor to your administration."

The would-be postmaster of Milpitas is as persistent as the gentleman who has made up his mind to be Minister to Monkeydom. The patriot who wants to be collector of the port is sufficiently numerous to indicate the existence of a hundred ports in California. Internal revenue collectors are somewhat scarce, but a large delegation is expected next week of applicants for positions in the United States Mint, at San Francisco, are both numerous and ubiquitous, the females outnumbering the males. All seem possessed of an overweening desire to handle Uncle Sam's coin.

There is another crowd, who cannot exactly be called office-seekers, because they have already passed that degree. They are the high muckymucks who are now on the bread-and-butter list. These members of the Federal Brigade are at present chock full of civic service, reform, and knowing Mr. Cleveland's weakness, or thinking they do, want to be retained in office, and, incidentally of course, on the payroll. Their petitions read somewhat different from the sample above, but "everything goes," and Richard Roe as a little trouble in getting down to business the gentlemanly yet John Doe, who has an idea that Andrew Jackson knew what he was talking about on a certain memorable occasion. There is still another kind of flend—the undetermined and indeterminate applicant, who does not know what he wants or where he'll get it. If all his petition is just an entering wedge, and simply recommends the applicant to the favorable consideration of the Hon. Grover Cleveland. Further developments are supposed to depend on circumstances.

This petition business has been overworked, so much so, in fact, that Senators and Assemblymen in sheer helplessness now sign everything in the shape of a document that comes along. A few weeks ago some self-respecting members of the House complained to the Speaker of the nuisance, and all lobbyists were ordered off the floor. But the flends found a plan to circumvent their victims. They subsidized the pages, who now act as intermediaries, and meet with even better success than the principals.

If Grover Cleveland possesses even a tithe of the acumen he is credited with, he will see through the whole business and assign to the waste basket every petition signed in a body by the members of any State Legislature.

The county division bills came up this afternoon for special order. All day long the lobbies and teamed with the advocates for and against the measures to be considered. At times it was almost impossible to make one's way through the crowd. Promptly at 3:30 p.m., the time fixed, the Speaker rapped out, "Instantly Mr. Lynch of San Bernardino rose and attempted to show that the special order was intended merely to declare the urgency of the different bills affected, and not to act on the measures themselves. The Speaker declared the point of order not well taken. After the bill was read Mr. Lynch moved to amend on the same lines as proposed by Mr. Seymour in the Senate in regard to the apportionment of the new county. This was the signal for a verbal battle between Messrs. Anderson of Sacramento and Mr. Duckworth of Monterey for Riverside, and Mr. Lynch for San Bernardino. The battle became rather hot, and the speaker rebuked the members concerned. Mr. Carlson of San Diego was then recognized, and created much amusement when he stated, "We are here to divide counties and not to proportion the State." After much sparring, the amendment was voted down. The bill was then ordered to engrossment and third reading. The Madera matter then came up, and three amendments were voted down, and the original bill was ordered to engrossment and third reading. The San Antonio measure then came up. Mr. Andrus offered a trivial amendment, to which Mr. Finlayson offered a substitute, excluding the precincts of Arroyo, Glendora, Fuenta and Azusa from the new county.

Messrs. Bulla and Finlayson spoke in favor of the substitute. While Mr. Finlayson was speaking, Mr. Andrus "got on his ear," and said an assertion made by Mr. Finlayson was false. Mr. Finlayson then impressively raised his right hand and called on the Almighty to witness that every word he had uttered was true. Mr. Andrus then cooled off, and, obtaining recognition, apologized to Mr. Finlayson. The Speaker remarked that he was glad the gentleman had done so. It was an impressive scene and did not redound to the credit of advocates of Pomona county. The substitute was voted down. Then Mr. Finlayson offered an amendment allowing the products of Covina, Azusa, Glendora and Puento to decide by a majority vote whether they wanted to go off with the new county. The ayes and noes were called on this, and it was lost by a vote of 49 to 18. The bill was then ordered to engrossment and third reading. ROBIN.

## FOR THE BRIDE'S MOTHER.

[From Our Regular New York Fashion Correspondent.]

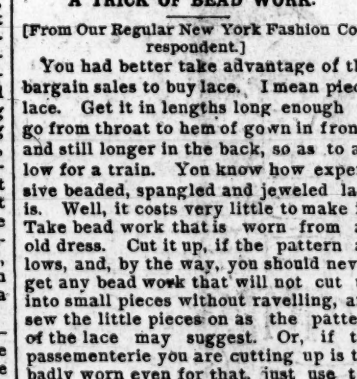
This toilette is made of striped silk velvet, brown on old rose foundation. The plastron is of cream Irish lace on silk muslin, and the braid is in gold and pink. The skirt has a long train and seven breadths which are as much gored, that they make very small pleats at the waist. Each seam is trimmed with gold braid. The front is gored only a little at the top, and the back parts are cut at both sides and arranged in four box pleats, with the gold braid between each. The skirt is lined with silk, and has a double balausene of silk at the bottom.



I saw a stunning gown of the new corded goods. It showed black cords crossing closely a bright red ground. The skirt was plain, except for a band of black velvet around the foot edged on both sides with black Persian lamb. The fullness made a short train. A belt pointed a little at the front, and was of the velvet edged with fur like the skirt band. The high collar was finished with the fur. A wide panel of red silk turning back on "low neck" line was embroidered heavily in black and edged with the fur. On the shoulders were two great caps, each very full, the lower one coming to the elbow. Beneath, the sleeves were loose, and of the cloth. Each cape was edged with the fur. A wide hat, the brim fared by a big velvet bow set next the hair in front, was worn, and underneath the gown, of course, a skin-tight chamol bodice, else you must freeze.

A TRICK OF BEAD WORK. [From Our Regular New York Fashion Correspondent.]

You had better take advantage of the bargain sales to buy lace. I mean piece lace. Get it in lengths long enough to go from throat to hem of gown in front, and still longer in the back, so as to allow for a train. You know how expensive beaded, spangled and jeweled lace is. Well, it costs very little to make it. Take bead work that is worn on an old dress. Cut it up, if the pattern allows, and by the way, you should never get any bead work brought out cut up into small pieces without travelling, and sew the little pieces on as the pattern of the lace may suggest. Or, if the passermenter is ever cutting up is too badly worn even for that, just use the



heads. If the lace is very delicate, a gauze or something like that, you must back your beads with a bit of cloth to hold the knot of your thread. You need not be too particular. Five beads or so make a nice loop, or, if you have some big beads, you can make a little pendant. If you are making a front from plain gauze, you can get spaces by basing a length of dotted veiling at the back. Be careful, of course, not to sew through on to the veiling when you follow its dots on the gauze. The "jewels" that add so much to the cost of things wherein they appear, can be bought at very reasonable cost, and spangles and gold and silver thread can be had easily too, if you are using crystal beads, you can vary the effect by sewing with gold and silver thread. An old gown can be rejuvenated and turned into a beautiful Empire effect by a front and train set on in Empire fashion and falling loose over the dress. I have sketched a cape of rough beaver, having a collar of white Angora fur, tipped with brown. It was lined with silk and had two small pockets for the hands. DALRYMPLE.

Small Blast on Washington Street. An alarm turned in from box 14, at 10:20 o'clock yesterday morning, called the department to Washington Gardens, where a blaze had started from an imperfect fire in Taylor's bakery, which is situated on Washington street near Main. The damage done was mostly by smoke and water, and will not exceed \$100. The building, which is a part of the Martin estate, was insured, but the work was not.



—“this is los angeles' greatest dry goods house; the growth of this business the past year stands without a parallel in the history of the dry goods trade of this city; everything just, everything honest, everything that is fair is the motto we stand by—growing today faster and more solidly than ever before.”

J. T. SHEWARD

—“if you want good treatment, if you want to be waited upon by pleasant salespeople, if you want to be treated right, if you want attention paid you, if you want a sample, if you want to be treated in a sensible manner, we cordially invite you come and see us—this is los angeles' greatest dry house.”

“113-115 north spring street.”

—best outing flannels; best styles you ever saw for 12½¢ a yd.; nearest styles you ever saw for the money; patterns copied from the finest french flannels, and the colors are perfectly fast.

## “the history

—of a week cannot be told in a few words—greater selling, more goods coming in to take the place of those going out; greater activity as the spring approaches; selling parasols in california, freezing weather beyond the mountains; flowers and grasses here, ice, snow, blizzard and blow in the land where you came from.

### “carriage parasols,

\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50; you need them; the assortment is now enough for all los angeles; the difference in price means a difference in style—ladies wear heavy wraps and carry sun-shades; if you did that in the east they would think you were a lunatic; here it is necessary, and you are considered wise; we californians are broad-gauged—now showing the largest parasol stock in the city; metal-handled gloria parasols, \$1, \$1.25; fine twilled silk, metal handles, \$1.25 and \$1.50; now pushing up the parasol trade; children's parasols, 25c, 30c, 50c, 75c—trade increasing in every direction.

## “the greatest

—the greatest retail mart in southern california; largely increasing trade over a year ago—new french satens for dresses and blouse waists; fine scotch zephyrs, anderson's make, 25c a yard; choice novelties in

### “crinkled seersuckers,

80c to 50c; best line of domestic ginghams we ever carried; new styles in printed cotton henriettas; choice novelties in wash dress goods, french, english, german and american printings; french penang shirting for waists and shirts—the domestic department doubling up trade over a year ago; 100 feet of counter room devoted to domestics; everything in sheeting and pillow-casings—compare the crowds with those in other houses; notice the extra large number of packages from this house compared with others you will see on the street—we are gathering in the masses, the great army of buyers; largely increasing trade in every department.

—plumatos, a new french wash fabric printed on dotted mull as only the french can design and print—the beautiful flowers and vines put in the pattern with their exquisite richness.

## “in the dress goods

—department we offer a line of illuminated serges for

### “30c and 35c yard.

—these goods are half cotton, which is thoroughly covered with an all-wool filling; you can hardly distinguish these goods from the more costly effects in the same styles; they make up very rich, and when combined with silk or velvet the effect is very rich—a great many are using plenty of hair cloths for facing the bottom of the dresses; this gives them the crinoline effect without the unsightly crinolines; our new french fashion plates show the effect of hair cloth in the linings and it is one of the taking novelties of the season—dresses made up over hair cloth is the proper caper; the dressmakers will soon be recommending plenty of hair cloths—one of the largest manufacturers of hair cloth in the united states is running his factory night and day—here is a hint: “the demand is coming.”

## “scotch effects

—in plaids and checks of self-shadings, is one of the bright ideas for spring dress goods; 36 to 40 inches wide; they sell for a dollar a yard, and with the new extension of skirt lined with hair cloth, makes a cheap costume, as only 7 to 8 yards is necessary; the colors stand the bright sunlight better than almost any other imported goods—we are studying the dress goods department thoroughly and find that the big selling is in goods from 50c to a dollar a yard in all-wools—popular-priced goods with a stylish effect seems to be what the ladies are looking for, and we have them—the dress goods trade is multiplying over a year ago; it is going up and up; 100 feet of counter room devoted to dress goods selling; counters and shelving crowded with all the new ideas for spring; whether you wish to purchase or not we make the showing of goods freely one of the important ideas.

—french penang shirting, fast colors, 16½¢ a yd.—the price is low or we would not quote it.

## “the great linen

—department, 55 feet of counter room devoted to linen selling; more than three times the stock shown elsewhere; the only linen room west of chicago; the largest hotels can be supplied any day and the depletion will hardly be noticed—popular-priced table linens, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 90c, \$1.00; table linens from ireland, scotland, germany, austria; wide and narrow; the prices are as low as legitimate merchandising will permit; no trash is offered for a seemingly low price—advertising pays when goods of merit are mentioned; inviting people in to buy trash drives trade away from the door—fine linen napkins, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00; cheap if you consider the quality; still cheaper if you consider the wear—elegant crystal cut glassware free to all purchasers of one dollar's worth or more in the linen department—the city is full of strangers; every hotel and every boarding-house is full to the roof; it takes linen to supply the demand—our linen sales four times larger than a year ago; trade multiplying.

## “placing your light under

—a bushel—the merchant who never advertises—the root begins to die, the leaves begin to drop, and the progressive merchant takes up the cue and starts the ball to rolling—100 feet of counter room devoted to dress goods selling; all the new ideas for spring are on our shelves; we throw this invitation broadcast to come and see the wares we have to sell; it makes no difference whether you wish to purchase or not the same careful attention will be given you—largest 80c line of all-wool dress goods, largest and best dollar line you ever saw—greatest of all dress goods departments; trade multiplying every week; this is where the heavy dress goods selling now is—new scotch effects in all-wools, 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c and a dollar; dust excluders, sun resisters, none better for colors, none better for wear—100 feet of counter room devoted to dress goods; it is worth repeating.

## “plenty of children's shoes

—yet; we are closing out the shoe department; you can economize on your shoe purchases by looking over our cheap shoe tables; take the elevator to the second floor; shoe bargains.

—a few small sizes in oxford ties in the shoe department; cheap, very cheap; a few narrow widths in oxford ties, very cheap, decidedly cheap; shoe bargains on the bargain tables, second floor; going out of shoes.

—narrow widths in shoes, 4½, and a and b; a little over half price—reason, going out of shoes; too many narrow lasts—you will receive the benefit of having a narrow foot.

“This is an age of progress; it is an age of readers and thinkers—when barnum proclaimed that

people loved to be humbugged he made the mistake of his life—he gave the people an apology for doing wrong—advertisers throughout the universe have hid themselves behind this bulwark of thought and have gone on humbugging the people through thoughtless methods in advertising—let us stop and think for a moment—do you appreciate it when you are humbugged? do you like deceit and deception? are you satisfied with a dry crust at a first-class hotel? when you pay for a good job of house painting do you like to be swindled with poor paint? is it smart for the grocer to sell stale crackers and call them fresh? he gets your money under false pretenses—is it honest or good business sense to sell part cotton goods for all wool, or a mixture of cotton to be called all linen? when you take these articles home and find you have been deceived do you still have confidence in the parties? who took your money and deceived you? we hardly think so—is it honest? is it business for this house to advertise cheney bro's silks for 75c when cheney bro's would not sell the largest and best house in america their india silks for less than 80c a yard today—we take the broad ground that all desirable goods should pay a profit, and we have no intention to deviate from this idea: a reasonable, just and honest profit; a profit that will pay expenses and make us a little above—we believe the public are like ourselves: they will believe that which is true and despise that which is false, and when a merchant advertises a humbug and expects to fool the public, he is the one that gets the hardest rap—advertising to close the doors for a few hours in the morning to get time to mark down goods is as stale as the stalest limburger cheese, and any house indulging in that kind of pastime may as well keep their store closed the balance of the day—what is good advertising? stating facts; doing as you say you will; waiting upon the public in a manner that will win their good will—there is nothing to be gained by quarreling with competitors; there is everything to lose by so doing—is there anything more distasteful than for one editor to monopolize his entire editorial page to whip another over the head? is the public interested in their petty quarrels? we hardly think so

—is the public any more interested in seeing business men quarrel in their advertising over petty things—we believe in stating what we have to sell, giving as near a description as possible, and confining our remarks to the business of the house, and as far as possible keeping the minds of the reader fixed upon our own business methods, and the goods we advertise and have to sell—we advertise facts; we do as we advertise; we hold out no deceptive methods in any way, and if at any time you buy any article here and you feel in the least dissatisfied with your purchase, bring it back in a good merchantable condition and you can have the same money you paid for them—this is protection to you—we give samples for comparison; we employ salespeople who will take pleasure in showing you all the goods you want whether you wish to purchase or not; our entire force from the floor-walker down to the cash boy is impressed with the one idea of giving good treatment to everybody who enters our door—it is not for any one in this house to judge the size of your pocketbook or the size of your purchases—the poorest chinaman must be treated as well as the millionaire, and no one can retain a position in this house who makes any difference in their treatment—the smallest child must be treated courteously—extra attention is shown in this respect; new ideas and new wares are introduced to attract the public; we make large exhibits; we throw out new goods; we show them up to the best possible advantage; we keep the floors and counters thoroughly cleaned, and in every way make store attractions prominent—new goods are spread upon our counters and fixtures; new goods are introduced to the public; everything that will add popularity to the house is looked into and made a part of the business—we employ none but the best help; they are the cheapest; they understand and appreciate the art of treating the public well; business congregates in the head of a busy thinker—it is then we hold out and developed by the counter—there is a new inspiration placed in the hands of competent salesmen, and they in turn educate the masses—how this business does grow—we keep tab on the daily sales and make comparisons day in and day out—sometimes the increase seems to be but a dream; the magnitude is so great—every counter and every aisle seems to be freighted with busy buyers and sellers—the spring tide is now upon us—the great mass of humanity are beginning to buy spring clothes—we tell you of our advantages; we hold out the inducement of good treatment, ample stocks, honest representation, and a wide-awake desire to keep at the head of the column—you make no mistake in looking through; you will find no better place to get posted; no one more willing to show you everything you wish to look at; then if it is your pleasure to look farther you will be asked to call again as cheerfully as though your bill had run into big money—courtesy, good sense and common decency bring trade where a languid, don't care style drives it away—it is the live, wide-awake merchant who gathers the most plums—come in monday and see how we drive business—trade multiplying in every direction.

## “plain black gross grain silk

—parasols with solid black handles, suitable for mourning; reasonable in price and rich in style—the same story for carriage parasols—a parasol is good for one season only—if you want it for back-about, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75; a line of prices that meets the public demand—metal handles, paragon frames, good-wearing silk—great sale of carriage parasols for a dollar each.

## “we have a line of

—high-sleeve, late-style blazer jackets, extra length in tans and grays, for \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5 each; they are all wool, and one of the most advantageous purchases we ever made—step in monday and take a look at them—they are spring weight—small, neat, little checks and hair-line stripes in all-wool dress goods, 36 inches wide, 50c a yd.; also diagonals in same qualities—most excellent value—strongly resembling scotch effect—real scotch, all-wool dress goods in small, neat effect, as only the scotch know how to get up; they are good widths, and the price a dollar a yard—excellent for dusty roads—pushing sales in the dress goods department—goods shown with the greatest freedom—no importuning to buy—samples given for comparison—100 feet of counter room devoted to dress goods selling.

## “small, neat figures and stripes

—in french satens make handsome blouse waists—secure a butterick pattern and the expense is greatly lessened over the ready-made articles—old rose, navy blue, cardinal, slate, tans and greens; some of the shadings you will find in our saten stock—all-wool french, english and german broadcloths, the goods from which the military capes are made—look over the broadcloth stock—take a trip through the cloak department and catch the new idea for the military capes—a hint to you.

—scotch zephyrs, 25c; french crinkles, german crinkles, american crinkles—they will be largely used this season.

—we sell sun bonnets—do you wear sun bonnets?

## “illuminated silk

—and wool dress goods, all-silk black glorias, bengalines, or as they were formerly called, empress cloths; these, with whipcord serges and diagonal weaves of a dozen different varieties or more, make up some of the new things in the big dress goods department—100 feet of counter room for showing new ideas; where else can you find this space devoted to dress goods selling?—black and colored

### “dress goods, 25c, 30c,

35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 65c; choice new things; you will be surprised how well the lower qualities look and how well they wear—black and colored, stillians, the great dust excluders, plenty in stock and at all prices—best; it is the best you ever saw for the price; 46-inch all-wool henriettas for a dollar a yard; again we say it is the best you ever saw for a dollar a yard; fine rich shades of black; it has the silvery finish, and the color is a perfect fast black—samples given for comparison.

## “a few months ago

—when we started in on heavy advertising and began to formulate new ideas, an immense amount of fun was poked at our methods; our employees were twitted about being polite and affable, by competitors—what is the result today?—we educated our employees to give the best attention to everybody, and today this business overshadowed all others in the large increase in trade and the volume of business done; our employees are educated in treating everybody courteously and well; they have been educated to make correct representations and to give samples freely, and the wisdom of this is shown in the largest increase ever made by any dry goods house in this city—doubling up dress goods trade, quadrupling trade in linens, largely increasing the cloak trade—this business stands today at the very top in sales.

## “you can save money

—on your shoe bills while the shoes last; we are going out of shoes; bargain tables in the shoe department, second floor.

—belts—you will need them with blouse waists—hair cloth will be largely used for the wide skirts; they are coming—hair cloth factories are running night and day to keep up with the orders—we have a complete stock of hair cloths.

## “while we

—americans make dress goods of a superior merit, yet the choice novelties come from england, france and germany; we go to the foreign countries for our style and then we imitate them—the range of styles and colorings this season seem to be of a higher order than heretofore; the prevailing colors are greens, reds, navy, tans, grays, the colors all a little different in shadings from formerly; illuminated effects seem to hold sway over the fashionable world, and we gaze in admiration over the silk and wool effects in the rich, but inexpensive shadings; take the plain effect and give it a little dash of shading in the illuminated silks and velvets and the richness that prevails gives elegance to plainness—100 feet of counter room for dress goods selling; increasing dress goods trade every week, and yet the heavy spring buying has not begun; trade coming this way—all the new ideas in silks, plaids, illuminated, shot and corded effects—samples given for comparison; good treatment accorded everybody.

## “neat, narrow stripes

—and checks in morning ginghams; these are always hard to find; toll du nord ginghams in a hundred different styles; skirtings, including a good line of hair cloths, a substitute for crinoline; tickings for skirtings; black satens in three different qualities; german blue and turkey red calico, made by the “amana society,” near iowa city, ia.; new cretonnes in french designs with american prices; table and shelf oil cloths—a few cuttings from the big domestic stock, the largest in the city.

## “fine french printed flannels

—at 50c a yard; genuine french flannels; the usual price is 75c, now 50c a yard; they make a handsome home dress or morning wrapper.

—extra quality shirting flannels, 35c a yard; medium shades and neat patterns; equally as good for boys' waists.

—elegant crystal-cut glassware free to every purchaser of \$1 worth or more in the big linen department—best \$1.50 napkin you ever saw; best value you ever saw in table linens at 50c, at 75c, at a dollar a yard.

## “along early in the week

—we will show a large line of illuminated silk velvets; they are new.

—selling the best colored silk velvets in the market for a dollar a yard—we clip the following from the “new york dry goods economist,” the leading dry goods journal of the united states: “velvets ordered ahead—as the buyers of velvet are flocking to the city just now, it will be well to observe that many of them find it difficult already to get what they want in certain shades now in demand; and how many realize that next fall and winter will find velvet in more demand than it has been during the winter of 1892-93—our many prophecies regarding velvet have come true, and we now prophesy that the winter of 1893-94 will prove even more of a velvet season than the present one; that not only trimmings and combinations will be in vogue, but cloaks, capes, odd waists and entire costumes of this beautiful material will be worn by the middle trade as well as by the exclusive set.”

## “ladies, if you can buy

—a corset for 50c here that will cost you a dollar elsewhere, why will you hesitate a moment?—we have added a few sizes of \$2.00 goods to this line and offer the lot at 50c each—we have a lot of odds and ends that we will not carry any longer and place every one of them in at 50c each—this is your opportunity.

—ladies' extra quality nightgowns, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50; better than you ever saw for the money.

## “white cambric sun bonnets

—for 25c—a dozen different styles in mull hats and mull caps at 25c and 50c—fine silk baby caps, frenchcaps, aprons for ladies, misses and children—take the elevator and look through the big muslin underwear department—look over the cheap tables; you will find a few extra good bargains—selling a good dollar corset for 50c.

## “have you seen the new

—military capes! all wool, from \$5.00 up to the finest novelties—this is the big cloak house; selling more cloaks than any three of the largest cloak houses combined—new jackets for children, 4 to 10 years, reds, blues, grays, tans, greens.

—all silk, metal-handled parasols, \$1, \$1.25; carriage parasols, \$1.00; good ones.

—children's parasols, 25c, 50c, 65c.

—fine french satens in extra choice designs, and in all the late, new shades—spring selling is now upon us.



## THE COURTS.

## Receiver Crank's Report in the Pacific Railway Case.

## A Detailed Account of the Cable Company's Finances.

## Henry Kegel Acquitted of the Charge of Murder in Short Order.

## Parker, the Thieving Hotel Clerk, to Be Arraigned on Monday—Minor Cases Disposed of—Court Notes.

Yesterday in Department Four Receiver Crank, in the case of Russell vs. the Pacific Railway Company, rendered a detailed account of the condition of the affairs of the cable company, which was settled and allowed by the court, and Mr. Crank discharged from further service as receiver.

The report set forth that Mr. Crank qualified as receiver of all property of the Pacific Railway Company on the 20th day of January, 1891, in which capacity he continued to act until the 20th day of February, 1893. That he has received during his receivership from passenger earnings, advertisements and miscellaneous sources the sum of \$708,055.56; that he has received from the Los Angeles Consolidated Electric Railway Company the sum of \$40,890.74, under order of the court granting said electric company the right to occupy and use a portion of the tracks of said Pacific Railway Company; that he has also received as said receiver from the sales of machinery, made under order of the court, \$14,000, and from various other sources an amount which added to the sum hereinbefore stated, makes an aggregate of \$838,146.32.

That he has expended in the course of his receivership for general operating expenses of said street railway the sum of \$618,844.49; and has disbursed and expended for the purchase of cables, damages on account of personal injuries, damages to property, for taxes, license, street assessments, interest, receiver's certificates and expenses of the receivership, including attorneys' fees, the sum of \$214,800.89, making a total expenditure of \$833,645.38, leaving a cash balance in his hands of \$1501.44.

That he has issued the following receiver's certificates: Two certificates of \$5000 each to Polk & Smith, one of \$2000 to J. D. Bicknell, and one of \$2000 to the Puente Oil Company, the total aggregating \$15,000.

That there is now due and unpaid liabilities on open account of \$28,993.75, and also unpaid upon the payroll the sum of \$2320.75, making a total indebtedness of \$44,220.04.

Further, that all of said expenditures have been made under the order of the court, and that they were made in operation of the said road and maintenance and repair, and in making such improvements in the machinery as were necessary for the safe and economical operation of said road, and that the said certificates were issued under order of the court; and said certificates and general expenditures, so far as the same were not met with the current receipts from the operation of the said road, were, by order of the court, ordered to be a charge upon the said property paramount and superior to the mortgages or trust deeds referred to herein, and all other liens upon the property.

He further represents that the sum of \$1000 per month a reasonable compensation to be paid to the receiver in this case, of which said receiver has received the sum of \$12,500; and the further sum of \$12,500 should be paid him as compensation for his services as such receiver, and a receiver's certificate issued to him for such amount.

Further, that the sum of \$8000 is, as he is informed and believes, a reasonable compensation to be paid to the attorneys for the receiver, namely, J. D. Bicknell and Chapman & Hendricks for all their services for the said receiver; that of the said amount, the sum of \$1500 in cash and a receiver's certificate for \$2000 has heretofore been paid and issued to said attorneys, leaving \$4500 to be paid to said attorneys.

To the above general report was annexed the detailed accounts as taken from the books of the road, together with an inventory of all stock now in possession of the company.

## KEGEL NOT GUILTY.

It took the jury in the murder case of People vs. Henry Kegel, just five minutes to bring in a verdict of not guilty. The cause was resumed at the opening of court at 10 o'clock, and W. P. Hamilton took the stand in behalf of the prosecution, after which the people rested their case.

Kegel's counsel then moved that the court instruct the jury to acquit the defendant. The motion was allowed, and the jury receiving instructions accordingly, retired and five minutes later returned the verdict as above. The defendant was thereupon discharged.

## Court Notes.

In Department Three yesterday Judge Wade rendered a decision in the foreclosure suit of Freedberger vs. Buck, awarding judgment as prayed for on default of defendant and fixing attorney's fees at \$240.

Charles Stenerlein, a middle-aged German, was brought before Judge Clark and a lunacy commission consisting of Drs. Wernick and McGowan, yesterday for examination as to his sanity. A number of witnesses were examined, but beyond being a trifle "gone" on spiritualism it was not shown that Stenerlein's mental faculties were affected. He was therefore discharged.

Two divorce cases were disposed of in Department Two yesterday by decrees being granted separating Mrs. J. A. Sigler from W. L. Sigler, and Mrs. M. Todd from J. Todd, the cause in each case being on usual statutory grounds.

The settlement of the receiver's account in the case of Odeil against the Los Angeles Desolating Company coming up yesterday regularly before Judge Van Dyke, a continuance was ordered until April 1 for further hearing.

The action of Pellissier vs. Coker over a disputed alleyway was continued in Department Three yesterday. The cause was finally argued and submitted.

Divonella Della Giala appeared before Judge Smith yesterday to plead to the charge of committing an assault with intent to murder J. Balca. A plea of not guilty was entered, and time for trial set for March 10 at 10 a. m.

ford, Esq., and time for arraignment continued until Monday, February 27. The appeal lottery case of the people vs. Lou Foo, was argued and submitted yesterday in Judge Smith's court, briefs to be filed on Saturday.

H. Guthrie and Edward Jordan, aged 15 and 16 years, respectively, were sentenced to three years each at the Whittier Reformatory school by Judge Smith yesterday as incorrigibles. The boys were convicted of burglarizing the grocery store of Mr. Francisco on West Pico street.

Judge Shaw yesterday took under advisement the case of Lochlan vs. Richardson, being a suit on certain stock, the same having been argued and submitted.

The two appeal cases of Savage vs. Ruelle, and Baileys vs. Grannis, set in Department Five for hearing yesterday, were continued to March 23.

Justices Bartholmev of the Township Court yesterday held the preliminary examination of Jesse J. Maris, the man who drew a gun on David C. Lewis in East Los Angeles last week and threatened to kill him. Maris was held to answer to the Superior Court under a bond of \$500.

## New Suits.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

Maria P. Leighton vs. Benjamin J. Keates, suit on foreclosure of mortgage of \$1800.

W. A. Spaulding, executor, vs. Anna M. Spence; suit to compel payment on promissory note for \$4078.60.

L. H. Fish et al. vs. Sarah E. Furman et al.; suit on foreclosure of mortgage for \$1920 with interest.

Anna M. Spence, executrix, vs. F. S. Doty; suit to recover money due for services rendered.

Aurora Baucht et al. vs. Juanita Amestoy Gless et al.; suit for partition of realty.

Estate of George McMillen; petition of Frank M. Kelsey for letters of administration.

## MISSION CURIOS.

Another Large Crowd at the Exhibit Last Evening.

A Fine Programme of Spanish Music Given—Much Interest Developed in the Preservation of the Missions—General Notes.

The mission curio rooms on Broadway were again thronged with people yesterday. In the afternoon the school children were well represented, and they swarmed about the railing that surrounded the mission model to hear Mr. Barrows and Don Antonio. Colonel tell about the good old padres who, in the palmy days of the mission, made life happy for the poor Indian.

The membership of the Society for the Preservation of Missions is increasing in the most gratifying manner, and the exhibit will at least have aroused the dormant interest of Californians to the importance of preserving these valuable ruins. Yesterday afternoon J. W. Francis, with his wife, was one of the visitors. With characteristic generosity he made a liberal contribution to the fund, and purchased two membership tickets.

Mrs. W. S. Moore, Mrs. R. M. Widney and son, Mrs. W. W. Stilson, Mrs. Maj. Chaffee also joined the throng. In conversation with a Times reporter Mrs. Stilson, the secretary of the society for the preservation of the missions, said: "I note with pleasure the interest Times takes in this matter. As corresponding secretary of the society, I have met with the most genuine appreciation from eastern people. But efforts to obtain membership in Los Angeles are being made with a fair degree of success. If Californians cannot take a higher view of it, let them look at it from a business standpoint. These missions are of untold value to the State as objects of interest to tourists. It is the duty of every business man in California to make a member of this society. United effort will save the missions. But, if the present indifference continues, these noble structures will disappear, and then we will hang our heads with shame, that we, who possessed the greatest treasures in all America, allowed these to decay for want of a few dollars to preserve them."

The large crowd in the afternoon was much attracted by the weird songs and queer dances of old Trinidad. H. D. Barrows and Miss Murphy gave a delightful description of San Luis Rey Mission with the model as the center of attraction. Joe, an Indian formerly attached to San Luis in 1840, supplemented their remarks.

In the evening crowds poured into the rooms and after seeing the array of curios enjoyed the delightfully rendered programme of Spanish music by Schor Aravall and the Mission choir. Several of the pieces rendered were among the first lot of music brought to California from Spain. Miss Murphy followed with views which prove a never-ending source of enjoyment to the audiences.

The exhibit will remain open Monday afternoon and evening and membership to the society can be obtained there or any time of the secretary.

## PETTY OFFENDERS.

The Vandervolt-Hulbert Cases Again Continued—Reynolds Held to Answer.

The police courts were exceedingly quiet yesterday, but one case being tried, that of A. Hardesty, for violating the license ordinance, for which the culprit was found guilty and fined \$1.

The case of Billy Reynolds, for stealing a few old grain sacks, was disposed of by arraigning the poor devil for a felony, based on "prior conviction" of petty larceny. Reynolds was placed under a \$500 bond to answer to the charge before the Superior Court, and in default was returned to the County Jail.

The cases of malicious mischief preferred against J. W. Vandervolt and E. F. Hulbert, the Pullman conductors who amused themselves by breaking the windows of an Alameda street baguio last Tuesday, were continued again, the case against Vandervolt until March 7, and against Hulbert until March 4.

## The Schifman Case.

The case against Dr. A. T. Schifman, the dentist, charged with practicing his profession without a license from the State Board of Examiners, was continued yesterday before Judge Austin. Much interest is taken in the case by the profession, and it is being argued at some length. The contention of the defense is that the law is unconstitutional, and that the defendant having been duly registered in Minnesota, where he practiced for twenty years, he has a right to continue in this State without further examination. The dentists, who are prosecuting the case, insist that under the law, it is a violation for any one to commence the practice of dentistry without first passing an examination by the State board.

## A CENTURY OF GROWTH

## What the Next Hundred Years May Bring Forth.

## A GLIMPSE OF GLORIOUS VISTAS.

Dr. Talmage Foresees a Roxy Future. Powderly's Philosophic Prediction—W. R. Grace on Commercial Development. Future of the Drama—A Bright Woman's Forecast.

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When you thrust me with twenty sharp interrogation points about what will be the condition of the world a hundred years from now, I must first say that there is a possibility that the world by that time may be a heap of ashes or knocked to flinders. All geologists agree in saying that the world is already on fire inside. All that Chicago saw of her big fire some twenty years ago was not a spark compared with the conflagration now raging in the bulk of this old ship of a world. And then the earthquake—witness Charleston and San Francisco and Java. And then the comets shooting recklessly about, and the big chunks from other worlds falling in Kansas and Iowa or picked up by the British museum on the other side of the sea.

The fact is that our world needs to take on a policy in some astronomical fire insurance or accident insurance company. From the way the world goes on it is certain something is the matter with it. The volcanoes are merely the registration caused by internal cramps. I am not appreciative about the world, and I sleep well nights, and I do not want to frighten nervous people, but considering what is going on down in the depths of the earth and what is flying all about us I am surprised the world has not long ago gone out of business. But suppose it lasts—I hope it will, for it is a grand old world and worth saving—what, then, will be its condition in 1993?

In medicine? Well, cancer and consumption will be as easily cured as influenza or a "run round."

Theology? Our more religion than now. The technicalities nothing. The spirit of religion dominant. Minister's war hatchet buried beside Mordor's tomahawk.

Condition of capital and labor? At peace by the prevalence of the golden rule, which enjoins us to do to others as we would have them do to us.

Treatment of criminals? Prisons will have ventilation and sunlight and bathroom and libraries and Christian influences which will be reformatory instead of damnable.

Educational methods? The stuffing machine which we call the school system, which is making the rising generation a race of invalids, will be substituted by something more reasonable. No more school girls with spectacles at fourteen, their eyes having been extinguished by overstudy, with overwrought brain, and no more boys in their dying dream trying to recite something in higher mathematics.

What American now living will be the most honored in 1993? By that time longevity will be no improved that 150 years will be no unusual age to reach. So I answer your last question as to what American now living will be most honored in 1993 by saying that the American in the cradle on the banks of the Hudson, or the Alabama, or the Oregon, or the Ohio, a rattle in hand, gum swollen with a new tooth, and will soon undertake a course of measles and mumps. But he will pull through and advance until I see him in 1993, resting at a banquet table, and speaking I hear him say: "Gentlemen, I was born in the latter part of the Nineteenth century, and here we are in the latter part of the Twentieth, and the world has been improving all the time, and I now offer the toast for the evening: 'Change your glasses with apollinaris water and lemonade and drink deep to this sentiment.'"

"The newspaper press. May its influence in the Twenty-first century be as happy and prosperous as in the Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries?"

T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

## W. R. Grace Foresees Wonderful Commercial Development.

I look for very great changes, all of them in the direction of business prosperity in American commercial development in the next century. I expect to see a great merchant marine, although I am one of those who believe that this cannot be procured by us until there are changes in our navigation laws. The substitution of iron and steel for wood and of steam for sail power, which has been going on with great rapidity in the past twenty years, accounts, I think, for the decadence in American shipping partly, and if Congress shall so legislate that Americans can compete with foreign shipowners there is likely to be a revival of American shipping interest and shipbuilding and the development of a race of American sailors like those of former times, who were as fine sailors as the deck and who were at the same time really distinguished from all other seamen by their business ability.

The development of the great west, and especially of the south and southwest, will, I think, be as prodigious in the early part of the coming century as has been that of the states of the this valley under the influence of railway construction. I am inclined to think that the American farmer must either find new wheat lands by a well considered and elaborate general system of irrigation or special methods of cultivation, or else the American people will be compelled to look to the eastward for a stand of export wheat. On the other hand, the active men of the Twentieth century are going to see a magnificent development of corn and other cereals in the fertile lands of the great southwest, and American genius is going to show how new native and desirable American corn can be food purposes when it is properly cooked. For that reason we shall probably find our exports of corn will more than make up for the falling off in the exports of wheat.

But I think that one of the greatest commercial developments is going to be, so far as the United States is concerned, in the relations between this country and those of the South American continent. The Andes mountains are already surrounded by a railroad which is going to open up that magnificent plateau, or, at least, stretch to the equator by the Andes. As the cotton country as is in the world is there, and with the opening of this railroad a particularly fine grade of cotton will be developed. There are millions of acres suitable for tobacco culture, and higher up there is a wheat belt of virgin soil most as large as is the great wheat belt of the United States. Besides, there are the great silver mines of the Cerro de Pasco, known from the time of the Incas, which history has so many remembrances about, and by

need for transportation have produced since the conquest over \$400,000,000.

Now men are living who will see this enormous country brought under development. It will bring the United States into closer relations with the United States. There of course will be competition, but competition of this sort ought not to be unhealthy, and I presume that in the next century there may be built a railway reaching so far that it may be possible to travel from New York to San Francisco and to ride to Lima, Santiago, Rio Janeiro or Buenos Ayres. Now rail road development will do for South America what it has done for the United States, and the activity of our commerce will bring the United States very close alliance

with the southern continent and cause a development of commercial relations the consequences of which cannot be realized today. The Twentieth century is going to be a great era for South America, and that continent cannot flourish without benefiting the United States.

I am one of those who believe that the commercial and manufacturing development of this country during the Twentieth century will be such that the genius of the American people will make it perfectly possible for this country to compete successfully with all the great manufacturing centers of Europe in a great majority of the classes of goods that are now being marketed by England, France and Germany, not only in South America, but in all the great centers of commerce throughout the world.

W. R. GRACE.

## Mr. Powderly's Prediction.

Three millions celebrated in 1793, 68,000,000 in 1893, and 300,000,000 will in 1993 celebrate the landing of Columbus. They will be educated and refined, for the arts and sciences will be taught in the public schools. Not only will the mind of the pupil be trained, but the hand as well, and each child will be instructed in the manual of tools, they will be instructed in the functions of every part of the human system; "man, know thyself" will have a meaning in 1993. The economic and social questions of the world will be taught in the schools, there will be no uneducated persons to act as drags on the car of progress.

The form of government will be simpler, the initiative and referendum will prevail, and lawmakers will not be the autocrats they are now, for they will register the will of the people; they will not discriminate to them as at present. The commonwealth will be organized on industrial lines; labor organizations will have disappeared, for there will be no longer a necessity for their existence. An ideal democracy will stand upon the foundations of 1893 as erected.

Railroads, water courses, telegraphs, telephones, pneumatic tubes and all other methods of transporting passengers, freight and intelligence will be owned and operated by the government. The savings of these agencies will swell the public treasury. Homes will flourish, for they will no longer be taxed. Instead of devoting so much time and money to the erecting of great public structures, as at present, the erection and adornment of the home will receive first consideration.

Each home will be regarded as a contribution to the wealth and beauty of the nation, the earnings of public concerns will defray the cost of maintaining streets, sewers, waterworks and light and heat giving establishments. Cremation will take the place of the present system of burying the dead; the living will be healthier, for the earth will not be poisoned through interment of infection. The contents of sewers will not flow into river and stream to send deadly vapors through the air, but will be utilized to enrich the harvest yielding earth.

Progress of the lower grades of animal life has been skillfully guided and hastened until we may now assert that cattle and few are approaching perfection. In 1993 the same attention will be bestowed on the human race, and instead of rushing blindly forward, increasing and multiplying in numbers, humanity will knowingly and intelligently advance to higher altitudes. There will be no very rich or very poor, for long before 1993 dawns upon the world the industrialists will have learned that the raising of large families is but another way to create slaves to perform the duties of the lower grades, and the family will be restricted to the capacity of the parents to maintain and educate.

Under such conditions prisons and poorhouses will decline, and divorces will not be considered necessary. The system which makes criminals of men and women and at the same time makes millions of others will have disappeared. As a consequence the confinement and punishment of criminals will occupy but little of the thought or time of the men of 1993.

T. V. POWDERLY.

## From an Editor of the Twentieth Century.

I find that I am unable to prophesy. The future is a fancyland palace whose portals I cannot enter. Moving toward it from here I am charmed with its brilliant facade. What sculptured splendors—porcelain palaces, and what material wealth! But as I advance, the airy structure recedes. I cannot push beyond its threshold; its doors never open; on their other side are silence and mystery. I know not what is there.

Today I was reading the prophecies of Bismarck, a French revolutionary, a coworker of Robespierre and Condorcet. In 1792, possessed of fundamental sociologic truths, and inspired by the political progress of the times, he foretold for 1893 the abolition of rank, of poverty, of social injustice. He saw clearly the relation of the masses to the aristocracy, and the cooperation. He expected all the world soon to see what he did. So he described a dreamer's 1893, but we beheld the 1893 of fact.

Yet let us listen to today's visionaries and dreamers—they are plentiful fellows. Their imaginations are John W. Wainmaker. He foresees a one cent letter for all the postal union, a free mail delivery in every country district, a short hour day for post office employees; a cheap national telegraph and telephone service.

Next of course is money. Dana, predicts legislation by all the citizens in every political body corporate. He fancies that all the electors in the United States may vote directly—yes or no—on the tariff, on silver coinage, on a national banking system, on restriction of immigration, from New England States experience he foresees real democracy the best policy, eve for the whole Union.

Another bold theorist is C. P. Huntington. He assures us of wondrous millions to be saved in railroad consolidation. What, then, if all our trunk railroads were under a single management?

President McLeod, of Reading, is out with a financial suggestion. The consumer of coal, he says, will be benefited if the great coal operator, Mr. McLeod's railroad, performs the complete work of producing coal, from digging it in the earth to the consumer's cellar. The plan abolishes retail agents, reduces the working force otherwise and permits of one general superintendency.

Those audacious revolutionists, Armour and Becker, have actually evoked glimmers of praiseworthy! From central headquarters they control vast organized systems of meat and oil delivery. Shall our people ever again be back to petty local methods? Never! These businesses are now adjusted to a national scale.

Many enthusiasts are at work in lesser circles of social reform. De Voe, for twenty years superintendent of New York's markets, wrote a book to show how the meat market in New York could be reduced the price of country produce to the household by 30 per cent, or so. The department store proprietors are forever entertaining wilder schemes to be applied in cheapening good goods. The unconquerable street railroad system, with its cables and trolleys, has brought the average cost of the passenger's ride to the syndicate down to two cents.

Ah, if the great public would take to dreaming with these dreamers, planning for itself as they do for themselves, and taking up with their wild schemes, and new, low rich and J. W. SULLIVAN.

## Manager Palmer on the American Drama.

(From Our New York Correspondent.)

Mr. A. M. Palmer, who is generally known as the manager of the American drama, and is also a man of great cultivation and most artistic sense, in speaking of the future of the drama in this country, said: "I presume that the Americans will create a drama as artistic as anything and of as

great an influence as that which has characterized the national drama of France. The indications all point that way. Hitherto we have had almost no distinctively American drama. We have had artists, some of whom are quite as impressive and talented as some of those who have made the fame of the French stage. I do not need to mention them; every one knows who they are.

We have learned already how to mount a play, how to give it all those accessories which combine to furnish the perfect representation, and yet, after all, we have been compelled to depend, if not entirely upon the greater dramatists of Europe, at least upon the methods and the suggestions indicated by the work of those who are esteemed the greater dramatists.

Until recently I may say that we have had no distinctively American play. Some of the American dramatists have written plays which have been great successes and are models of dramatic workmanship, and yet, after all, these plays have been written and constructed in imitation of the best European examples. By an American play I mean, of course, a play perfectly constructed, whose dialogue while natural is yet suitable for the stage, but whose motive is essentially American. An American play should depict American life; it should breathe the atmosphere of the United States, or at least that section of the United States which it paints.

Human nature is undoubtedly the same in all countries and in all ages, but the manifestations or developments of it have the flavor of locality, and it is the art of the playwright while setting forth human nature to set it forth so that while its truth is recognized its environment is so suggested faithfully. That is what the coming American playwright must do, and I believe, will do. American life furnishes every material for the perfect drama, the exquisite pure comedy or the more amusing and yet not necessarily less faithful low comedy. Recently we have had one or two plays of this kind. The tendency of today unquestionably is for amusement, and that broad amusement which evokes hearty laughter.

It is quite likely that in the next century the demand may be for higher ideals than this, and when the demand comes I have no doubt that the American playwright will be found who will meet it. In the Twentieth century the American drama ought to rank with those of the golden days of the drama of the Old World.

Ellis Wheeler Wilcox Forecasts the Future. In 1993 the government will have grown more simple, as true greatness tends always toward simplicity. Railroads and telegraphs will belong to the state, thus lessening the dangerous power of large monopolies and vast corporations. Otherwise in less than a century our boasted American freedom would cease to exist, since it is already menaced.

In temperance the world are then will have realized the folly of trying to legislate upon appetites. It will realize the necessity of educating them and that to educate them we must begin with parents. People who refuse to be taught on this and kindred subjects must be prevented from coming parents. In this way only can drunkenness be lessened.

The same humane law will by that time extend to criminals—they will be prevented from propagating their kind. This will take the place of capital punishment, and after a few generations will do away with crime, because no criminals will be born. The whole vast west will be irrigated and fertilized, furnishing food for all our population. Architecture will have reached a much higher state, but will not in 500 years attain to the perfection found in countries thousands of years old probably. Airships will facilitate travel, and the pneumatic tube will be the means of transporting goods.

America will produce the greatest authors who shall live in 1993. In musical achievement it will still be behind other countries.

The occult sixth sense will be the predominant element in medicine and theology. Mesmerism will take the place of aesthetics in surgery; theosophy—the religion of high thinking and selfless living—will take the place of creeds and dogmas; clairvoyance or spiritual insight will be almost universal. Woman will be financially independent of man, and will materialize by lesser crime. No longer obliged to ride her husband's pockets for money, she will not give birth to kleptomaniacs or thieves. Men will learn the importance of proper prenatal conditions, and children will be reared with the same care now given to colts, calves and dogs.

The government will establish colleges for the training of servants, and architects will consider the comfort and health of domestic in constructing homes, instead of ignoring them, as at present. Better instructed, better paid, better cared for and more plentiful, the servant of the next century will be more useful, better content and more respectful and respected. If our men keep pace with our women in athletic development and in clean morals, the race will be larger and handsomer. Otherwise we shall produce splendid amos and mogs.

Chicago will be our greatest city because she knows she is not and desires to be and has the energy and zeal to become so. Each of our other large cities thinks she is already the greatest and will make no pronounced effort to be greater. All permanent greatness means eternal endeavor. If any man now living solves the great question of the true relation of capital and labor, to him will 1993 accord the honor of the greatest man. Next to him stands Edison.

## ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

In Westminster Abbey.

A party of American tourists who visited London recently, while passing through Westminster abbey, paused reverently before the bust of Longfellow which stands upon the wall in the poet's corner.

One of the visitors, a young girl, with tears in her eyes, placed a rose in the folds of drapery across the old poet's breast. They passed on. Presently they missed a child who belonged to the party. On searching for her they found her lying before the bust. She had laid off one of her little curls and laid it beside the rose.

"He is the only American here," she said, "and it was all I had to give."—Youth's Companion.

## FOR THROAT AND LUNG

complaints, the best remedy is

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

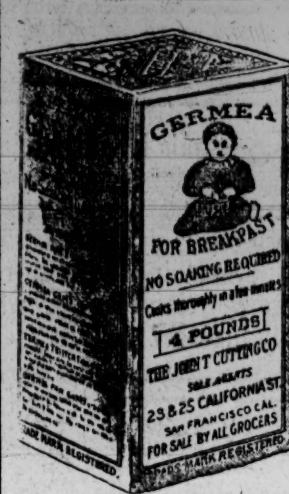
In colds, bronchitis, la grippe, and croup, it is

Prompt to Act

sure to cure.

Claremont Nursery,

Located near depot at Claremont. For sale—(50) one-year-old buds on three-year-old roots. Genuine Washington Navel, Medley, Eureka, and Valencia Oranges, Liabon, Eureka and Villa Francia Lemons, French and Hungarian Prunes, Railway and Sweet Peaches, Royal and Moorpark Apples. Home grown, free from scale and true to name. A. F. LINCOLN, Prop.



# Germea!

A DELICIOUS

## Breakfast Dish.

TRY IT!

# Crystal Palace

188, 140, 142 S. MAIN.

—181, 138 and 139 S. Los Angeles St.

The Finest and Largest Crockery Store on the Coast!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We wish to call your attention to our Elegant and Immense Line of

## Gas, Electric and Combination Fixtures!

We are giving this department our special care, and aim to suit everybody.

Our Prices are the Lowest.

Estimates Furnished.

## MEYBERG BROS.



## BUSINESS.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Office of the Times, Los Angeles, Feb. 25, 1893.  
The following is a summary of operations of the Los Angeles Clearing-House for the week ended today:

Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday.....	\$183,050.78
Tuesday.....	148,256.87
Wednesday.....	22,711.40
Thursday.....	261,924.96
Friday.....	460,235.72
Saturday.....	118,051.03
Total.....	\$1,177,519.33

The clearings for the corresponding weeks in 1891 and 1892 were as follows:

Exchanges.	Balances.
1891.....	\$771,371.61
1892.....	871,333.00

San Francisco advices report fresh fruits fairly active. Oranges of all kinds are arriving freely with a satisfactory demand, but a weaker tone in the market. California lemons are firm for fancy stock. Mexican limes are firmly held.

The vegetable market is quiet with prices steady. Potatoes are unchanged. Onions hold firm.

The butter market is heavily stocked and the tone is weaker under a moderate demand. Eggs are coming in plentifully and prices sagged down. Cheese is in moderate demand and weak.

New York Stocks.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Trading in stocks today showed rather a larger volume of business, but the greater part was in less than half a dozen stocks. The fluctuations in the general list were unimportant. The features were the decline in Northern Pacific preferred, the extraordinary drop in Tennessee Coal at the opening, and the operations in Sugar. Northern Pacific preferred was weak all day, and there was a net loss of 4 per cent. Sugar was subjected to considerable pressure, but inside support was forthcoming and it closed with a net gain of 1/4. Reading showed a loss of 1/4 per cent. Tennessee Coal closed with a net loss of 3/4 per cent.

Government bonds closed dull and steady.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Money—On call, easy; closed offered at 4 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Easy; bankers' 60-day bill, 4.88; demand, 4.88 1/2.

## New York Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.	NEW YORK, Feb. 25.
Athol.....	Imp.....
Am. Exp.....	Cr. Nat.....
Am. Oil.....	Cr. S. L.....
C. B. & Q.....	Cr. M.....
Can. Pac.....	Full. Palace.....
Can. South.....	Cr. P.....
Can. Pac.....	Reading.....
Del. & R.....	Rich. Term.....
D. & R. G. pld.....	R. G. W.....
Distillers.....	St. P. & O.....
Gen. Electric.....	R. G. W. Ints.....
Illinois Cen.....	Rock Is.....
Kan. & Tex.....	St. Paul.....
Lake Shore.....	St. P. & O.....
Lead Trust.....	Sugar.....
Louis. & Nash.....	Tex. Pac.....
Mich. Cen.....	Union Pac.....
Mo. Pac.....	U. S. A. Reg.....
N. Pac.....	U. S. A. Reg.....
N. Pac. pld.....	U. S. A. Reg.....
N. W. W.....	U. S. A. Reg.....
N. Y. C.....	U. S. A. Reg.....

## New York Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.	NEW YORK, Feb. 25.
Crown Point.....	55 Plymouth.....
Con. Cal. & Va.....	2.75 Sierra Nevada.....
Deadwood.....	1.30 Standard.....
Gold & Cur.....	95 Union Con.....
Hale & Nor.....	1.30 Yellow Jkt.....
Hornet.....	1.30 Yellow Jkt.....
Ontario.....	1.30 Yellow Jkt.....
Ophir.....	2.20 Buller.....

## San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.	SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.
Belcher.....	75 Peer.....
Best & Bel.....	1.00 Potomac.....
Chlorine.....	55 Potomac.....
Con. Va.....	1.70 Sierra Nevada.....
Confidence.....	1.50 Sierra Nevada.....
Gold & Cur.....	95 Union Con.....
Hale & Nor.....	1.25 Yellow Jkt.....

## Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.	BOSTON, Feb. 25.
Topeka & Santa Fe.....	31 1/2 Chicago.....
Burlington and Quincy.....	55 Bell Telephone.....
20 1/2 Mexican Central.....	10 1/2

## Bar Silver.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—BAR SILVER—83 1/2 @ 83 3/4.

## SILVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—MEXICAN DOLLARS—68 @ 68 1/2.

## GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

## Grain.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Wheat was weaker. The market opened 1/2 higher; declined 1/4 on weaker cables, free receipts in the Northwest in hog products; became steadier, and closed 1/2 lower than yesterday.

The receipts were 141,000 bushels; shipments, 39,000.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS: WHEAT—Steady; cash, 73 3/4 @ 74 1/4; May, 74 1/4; 40's, 43 1/4; 40's, 43 1/4; 40's, 43 1/4.

OATS—Easy; cash, 20 1/2 @ 21; May, 21 1/4; 30's, 20 1/2; 30's, 20 1/2.

BARLEY—Easy; cash, 20 1/2 @ 21; May, 21 1/4; 30's, 20 1/2; 30's, 20 1/2.

FLAX—1.21.

THIMOTHY—1.00.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—WHEAT—Offered moderately; No. 2 red winter closed steady at 58 1/2; No. 2 red spring steady at 68 1/2.

CORN—Offered moderately; February, steady at 2 1/4; April, steady at 2 1/4.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—WHEAT—Offered moderately; No. 2 red winter closed steady at 58 1/2; No. 2 red spring steady at 68 1/2.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—LARD—Easy; cash, 12 1/2 @ 12 3/4; May, 12 3/4.

DRY SALT MEATS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—DRY SALT MEATS—Ribs, easy; cash, 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4; May, 9 1/4; short loin, 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4.

PETROLEUM.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—PETROLEUM—Market closed dull and steady at 60 1/2.

WOOL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—WOOL—Quiet and firm; domestic fleece, 27 1/2 @ 28; pulled, 20 1/2 @ 21; Texas, 17 1/2 @ 18.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—COFFEE—Options closed steady and unchanged to 20 points up; the sales on the market were 7,000 bags; March, 17 1/2 @ 17 3/4; April, 17 1/2 @ 17 3/4; May, 16 1/2 @ 16 3/4; spot Rio closed dull and firm; No. 7, 18.

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The butter market is heavily stocked and the tone is weaker under a moderate demand. Eggs are coming in plentifully and prices sagged down. Cheese is in moderate demand and weak.

New York Stocks.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Trading in stocks today showed rather a larger volume of business, but the greater part was in less than half a dozen stocks. The fluctuations in the general list were unimportant. The features were the decline in Northern Pacific preferred, the extraordinary drop in Tennessee Coal at the opening, and the operations in Sugar. Northern Pacific preferred was weak all day, and there was a net loss of 4 per cent. Sugar was subjected to considerable pressure, but inside support was forthcoming and it closed with a net gain of 1/4. Reading showed a loss of 1/4 per cent. Tennessee Coal closed with a net loss of 3/4 per cent.

Government bonds closed dull and steady.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Money—On call, easy; closed offered at 4 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Easy; bankers' 60-day bill, 4.88; demand, 4.88 1/2.

## New York Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.	NEW YORK, Feb. 25.
Athol.....	Imp.....
Am. Exp.....	Cr. Nat.....
Am. Oil.....	Cr. S. L.....
C. B. & Q.....	Cr. M.....
Can. Pac.....	Full. Palace.....
Can. South.....	Cr. P.....
Can. Pac.....	Reading.....
Del. & R.....	Rich. Term.....
D. & R. G. pld.....	R. G. W.....
Distillers.....	St. P. & O.....
Gen. Electric.....	R. G. W. Ints.....
Illinois Cen.....	Rock Is.....
Kan. & Tex.....	St. Paul.....
Lake Shore.....	St. P. & O.....
Lead Trust.....	Sugar.....
Louis. & Nash.....	Tex. Pac.....
Mich. Cen.....	Union Pac.....
Mo. Pac.....	U. S. A. Reg.....
N. Pac.....	U. S. A. Reg.....
N. Pac. pld.....	U. S. A. Reg.....
N. W. W.....	U. S. A. Reg.....
N. Y. C.....	U. S. A. Reg.....

## New York Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.	NEW YORK, Feb. 25.
Crown Point.....	55 Plymouth.....
Con. Cal. & Va.....	2.75 Sierra Nevada.....
Deadwood.....	1.30 Standard.....
Gold & Cur.....	95 Union Con.....
Hale & Nor.....	1.30 Yellow Jkt.....
Hornet.....	1.30 Yellow Jkt.....
Ontario.....	1.30 Yellow Jkt.....
Ophir.....	2.20 Buller.....

## San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.	SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.
Belcher.....	75 Peer.....
Best & Bel.....	1.00 Potomac.....
Chlorine.....	55 Potomac.....
Con. Va.....	1.70 Sierra Nevada.....
Confidence.....	1.50 Sierra Nevada.....
Gold & Cur.....	95 Union Con.....
Hale & Nor.....	1.25 Yellow Jkt.....

## Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.	BOSTON, Feb. 25.
Topeka & Santa Fe.....	31 1/2 Chicago.....
Burlington and Quincy.....	55 Bell Telephone.....
20 1/2 Mexican Central.....	10 1/2

## Bar Silver.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—BAR SILVER—83 1/2 @ 83 3/4.

## SILVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—MEXICAN DOLLARS—68 @ 68 1/2.

## GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

## Grain.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Wheat was weaker. The market opened 1/2 higher; declined 1/4 on weaker cables, free receipts in the Northwest in hog products; became steadier, and closed 1/2 lower than yesterday.

The receipts were 141,000 bushels; shipments, 39,000.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS: WHEAT—Steady; cash, 73 3/4 @ 74 1/4; May, 74 1/4; 40's, 43 1/4; 40's, 43 1/4; 40's, 43 1/4.

OATS—Easy; cash, 20 1/2 @ 21; May, 21 1/4; 30's, 20 1/2; 30's, 20 1/2.

BARLEY—Easy; cash, 20 1/2 @ 21; May, 21 1/4; 30's, 20 1/2; 30's, 20 1/2.

FLAX—1.21.

THIMOTHY—1.00.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—WHEAT—Offered moderately; No. 2 red winter closed steady at 58 1/2; No. 2 red spring steady at 68 1/2.

CORN—Offered moderately; February, steady at 2 1/4; April, steady at 2 1/4.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—WHEAT—Offered moderately; No. 2 red winter closed steady at 58 1/2; No. 2 red spring steady at 68 1/2.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—LARD—Easy; cash, 12 1/2 @ 12 3/4; May, 12 3/4.

DRY SALT MEATS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—DRY SALT MEATS—Ribs, easy; cash, 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4; May, 9 1/4; short loin, 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4.

PETROLEUM.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—PETROLEUM—Market closed dull and steady at 60 1/2.

WOOL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—WOOL—Quiet and firm; domestic fleece, 27 1/2 @ 28; pulled, 20 1/2 @ 21; Texas, 17 1/2 @ 18.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—COFFEE—Options closed steady and unchanged to 20 points up; the sales on the market were 7,000 bags; March, 17 1/2 @ 17 3/4; April, 17 1/2 @ 17 3/4; May, 16 1/2 @ 16 3/4; spot Rio closed dull and firm; No. 7, 18.

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# The Grand Dissolution of Co-partnership Sale

## —OF THE—

### Chicago Clothing Company.

❀ *Second Week—They Have Got to Go!* ❀

This immense stock has been roughly handled for the past week, but we do not care; we are good natured about it; we have served Hundreds, yes Thousands, of happy purchasers. Our serviceable stock is distinctive in style, elegant in display, admirable in quality, and sure to please.

It Requires No Head to See Our Bargains!

They stand head and shoulders above any that is offered in this city. We do not say this to brag. Well might it be so when we have plunged into an abyss of reduction regardless of the consequences thinking only of the benefit we are giving the public through this grand dissolution of co-partnership sale for the next 60 days.

This is What Makes the Dollar Mighty!

#### Men's Clothing.

##### Whooping It Up!

Men's Serviceable Business Suits—  
Worth.....\$8.50  
Dissolved at—

**\$4.95**

Men's Pure Wool Cassimere Suits—  
Worth.....\$11.50  
Dissolved at—

**\$7.95**

Men's Cheviot Nobby Suits—  
Worth.....\$15.00  
Dissolved at—

**\$10.95**

Men's Worsted Elegantly Trimmed Suits—  
Worth.....\$17.50  
Dissolved at—

**\$12.95**

ETC., ETC., ETC.

#### Men's Overcoats

At your own price. These goods are too numerous to mention. You will be surprised to look through this stock, which comprises all the newest fabrics at give-away prices.

#### Cut This Out!



#### Furnishing Goods.

##### Dissolving at a Tremendous Rate.

NECKWEAR, in the latest styles—  
Our price.....85c  
Yours at

**3 for 50c**

COLLARS, 4-ply, guaranteed—  
Our price.....20c  
Yours at

**3 for 25c**

DRESS KID GLOVES, fine qualities—  
Our price.....\$1.25  
Yours at

**90c pair**

WHITE SHIRTS, laundered—  
Our price.....\$1.00  
Yours at

**49c**

HOSIERY, full regular made—  
Our price.....20c pair  
Yours at

**3 for 25c**

SUSPENDERS, extra good value—  
Our price.....85c a pair  
Yours at

**20c**

ETC., ETC., ETC.

#### Cut This Out!



#### Boys' Clothing.

##### Spinning from Our Counters & Tables!

Any Boys' Knee Pants  
In our store—  
Your choice for—

**50c**

French Flannel and Percalé Waists,  
for your choice—  
At—

**10c**

Knee Pants Suits,  
"Hickory" style,  
Cut from \$6.00 to—

**\$3.49**

Knee Pants Suits  
in chevils, worsteds, cassimeres, etc.  
Cut from \$7.50 to—

**\$4.59**

Long Pants Suits,  
good service—  
Cut from \$8.50 to—

**\$4.99**

Long Pants Suits,  
fine worsteds—  
Cut from \$10.00 to—

**\$7.15**

Long Pants Suits

In endless variety for dress, for school, etc., etc.

BARGAINS for MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY! We could write page after page of interesting news regarding the grand inducements we are giving you, but remember in this sale there is no limit. You are welcome to come to the great festival of values; you'll find us crowded with eager purchasers, but will find courteous and attentive salesmen, ready and willing to serve you with the utmost tact and dispatch. REMEMBER, this great dissolution sale lasts for 60 days only. The noted bargain center and suppliers for the outer man.

To see these goods is to be a buyer of the same.

## CHICAGO CLOTHING COMPANY,

129-131 N. Spring-st. 207 W. Franklin.

If goods are not as advertised don't buy 'em.



#### SOCIETY

The social quietude of the past week as compared with the avalanche of tea, receptions, balls and lunches which preceded it, is but an evidence that one extreme always follows another. Preparations for the game of living what is to be played immediately after Easter are quietly going forward, however, and "tricks" are being played under the friendly cover of the prayer-book. The funds raised will be devoted to the needs of St. Paul's Hospital.

Lectures promise to play an important part as usual in Lenten entertainments and it seems we are to have literary Boston's poet to consider, and as the fact that the Ruskin Art Club has provided for a series of lectures on Browning's poetry becomes more widely known an increasing interest appears to be felt in the course. Mr. Spaulding evidently intends to show his hearers what is in the works of Browning rather than offer them discussions about the poet and his verse. In taking for his theme at the opening lecture on Friday evening next "The Poems of Music," he wisely begins the study of Browning at a point where all lovers of good things in art and literature may meet on common ground. The poems themselves are made not only clear, but in the highest degree enjoyable by Mr. Spaulding's interpretative reading of them, while they naturally introduce and illustrate his discourse on the true function of music. But more even than this is promised. In his poems Browning refers to such musical compositions as Schumann's famous "Carnaval." These pieces will be played by a competent pianist, thus adding a delightful concert to the attractions of the lecture and the readings.

#### THE CHILDREN'S BALL.

Society has not witnessed a prettier scene this season than the children's ball at Armory Hall yesterday afternoon. All the little folk of swiftness were there, and all wore their prettiest costumes and daintiest drawing-room manners. It was the first real children's ball ever given here, and the mothers, aunts and cousins all flocked to see the darlings dance. A prettier sight cannot be imagined than the 150 children flitting through the many measures of the waltz with the bewitching child-like abandon, which is grace itself. Daylight was excluded, and the lights from the chandeliers flashed over the network of Japanese lanterns which swung from the ceiling, a remnant of the glories of the recent military ball. From the galleries leaned the interested faces of the grown people, watching the fairly-like scene below, and several rows of chairs were placed against the wall on the lower floor to accommodate the spectators. A number of fond fathers dropped in during the afternoon, too, to see the children heel and toe.

The grand march, in two sections, was

led by Master Johnnie Lankershim and Misses Cora Lankershim, Ida Hassan and Ada Smith.

The Oxford minuet was one of the most charming dances on the programme, full of graceful poses and movements. By special request, Miss Sylvia Dawes executed the fancy dance "La Belle."

Prof. and Mrs. Kramer, under whose tuition the children have learned to dance, directed everything with their usual skill. None but members of the classes participated, and this insured perfect time and well-trained dancers. The following children were among the happy throng:

Misses Mary Marriner, Grace Stewart, Louise Schwartz, Mary Schwartz, Rose Barabette Lowe, Mabel McClure, Callie Carter, Nona Taylor, Ethel Dunning, Mabel Bird, Lottie Sellman, Elmer McClure, Lottie Dotter, Carrie Dotter, Adie Dotter, Amelia Gollmer, Elsie Sans, Eva Linde, Lucille Dixon, Alice Wilbur, Mabel Wilbur, Grace Farnsworth, Rose Lowe, Ora Newmark, Tressa Klein, Lella Jacoby, Katie Van Nuy, Bessie Morris, Jennie Morris, Norma McArthur, Gertrude Mason, Arabella Higgins, Minnie Gollmer, Stella Montague, Lillian Montague, Hortense Meyerberg, Julius Sunderland, Lily Sunderland, Nora Taylor, Ollie Massey, Laura Finch, Gladys and Edna House, Bessie Bellford, Myrtle McClure, Viola McArthur, Nellie McCoy, Donna Crawford, Marlan Owen, Lila Meyer, Helen Benchley, Clara Walton, Rosebud and Grace Andrews, Antoinette LaRonde, Kitty McIntosh, Masters Arthur Farnsworth, Joe Citron, Charles Stinson, Jakey Deinger, Louis Everett, Irving Ducommun, Willie Newmark, Frank C. Stratford, Victor Henderson, Ernest Brown, George McIntosh, F. W. Scott, Robert Newmark, Harry DuMill, John Lankershim, Ernest Klokke, Bessie VanNuy, Sam Behrendt, Bessie and Abe Goldwater, Morris Meyerberg, Frank Burbee, Charles Poindexter, Charles Stewart, Otto McClure, Roy Koster, Coey Dunkelberger, Rolly and Max Podleck, Richard Dunningan, Charles Thorpe, Harry Morris, Grover and Julius Jacoby.

Besides these the following Pasadena children were present: Miss Gertrude Matheson, Mabel Williams, Lucille Webster, Clara Heydenreich, Edna Dickerson, Nora Dickerson; Master Frank Rule, Ray Rule, Gerald Rule, Hassan Kellogg, Gordon Kellogg, Spencer Blackman, Percy Mitchell.

A class of ten young ladies from Belmont Hall was also there.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CLASS ENTERTAINED.

Rev. and Mrs. Chichester very pleasantly entertained Dr. J. J. Price's class of thirty-seven young ladies of Immanuel Sunday-school last Tuesday evening at their home on Burlington avenue. A corresponding number of young gentlemen were invited, and the reverend doctor and his wife succeeded in giving the young folks a most delightful evening.

THE HAMILTONIANS.

Last Wednesday evening a number of citizens of Los Angeles, who were at one time residents of Hamilton, O., met at the home of Miss Mary Pierson, No. 815 West Fourth street, where an informal social was held, the principal feature of the evening being reminiscences of life in Hamilton, some of these dating back over half a century ago. The music furnished for the occasion was delightful, with Miss Kimball, pianist; Mr. Witzel, violinist, and solo and duet by Miss Pierson and Mr. Clark.

An original poem, recited by Dr. John F. Peck in his unique manner, was received with great applause. Delicious refreshments were served, of which all partook with a relish, with mutual pledges of future friendship.

The occasion was such an enjoyable one that all present were unanimous in favor of a meeting at sometime in the near future, and appointed a committee, consisting of Mrs. Dr. Henderson, Miss Mary Pierson, A. W. Orr, Dr. J. P. Peck and Dr. J. W. Harris to solicit the names of any persons, now living in Los Angeles or vicinity, who were at any time residents of Hamilton, O.

ON THE EVE OF LENT.

"I have declared off on teas and receptions," exclaimed a society matron. "From sheer exhaustion I draw the line at all these 'standing' social functions. I am open to invitations for lunches and dinners, or any sort of an entertainment where guests enjoy the luxury of seats, but I have been jostled and elbowed and crushed and literally worn out with the weariness of standing about crowded drawing-rooms, till I am on the verge of nervous prostration."

A PASADENA WRITER.

Margaret Collier Garham of South Pasadena has a short story in the February Atlantic entitled, "Alex Randall's Conversion." It is an interpretation of a life at once so touching and so full of pathetic truth that one is scarcely prepared for its tragic end. The story, most artistic in construction, has a marvelous fineness of detail in showing the spiritual life of a type, now seldom seen, living under the influences of the bluest Scotch Presbyterianism.

SWEET SIXTEEN.

Miss Hattie Martini's sixteenth birthday was pleasantly celebrated one evening last week at the home of her parents, No. 528 Hayes street. The evening was spent in games, dancing and music. At 11:30 o'clock refreshments were served, and at a late hour the guests departed, wishing the hostess as many happy birthdays as her sixteenth had been. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Barber, Miss Henderson, Basil Henderson, Miss Perry, Thomas Walker, White, Jesse White, Zoe McCoy, Maud and Mattie Clark, Hazel Martini, Maude and Grace Bragg, Bertie Willoughby, Messrs. Charlie Hoosier, Ed and Charlie Lang, Ed Cale, Edgar Herrick, Walter Doxie, Ernest Wise, Ed Bodner and Robert Rogers.

ON THE PLEASANT EVENING OF THE WEEK.

One of the pleasant events of the week was the spider web party given by Mr. and Mrs. Allison Barlow. Handsome prizes were awarded to the most successful (and vice versa) web spinners. Music was furnished by Mrs. Fayman. Mrs. Davis and Mr. Prior, after which elegant refreshments were served.

COMING EVENTS.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. give an oyster supper on Tuesday evening, at the parlors of the hall, on Broadway. A gymnasium exhibition will follow.

The Boyle Heights Good Templars will give another entertainment, a "bag social," at A.O.U.W. Hall, on the Heights, Monday evening.

The regular meeting of the Oxymer Club has been postponed two weeks on account of the appearance here of Bill Nye tomorrow evening.

Rev. George L. Cole will give a descriptive lecture on "Yosemite Valley" on Wednesday evening, March 8, at Y.M.C.A. Hall. It will be illustrated by the painting, 7x10 feet, executed by Prof. J. Ivey, formerly of this city.

Next Wednesday evening the active and associate members of the Unity Club, with their invited guests, will enjoy their regular monthly reunion. There will be music, readings, dialogues and other attractions.

Bishop Goodsell's lecture, announced

for next Tuesday evening, has been postponed to March 15.

Miss Susan Hale, daughter of Rev. Edward Everett Hale, will lecture on "Sir Charles Grandison. Condensed," next Thursday evening at the Woman's Exchange on South Broadway.

All Odd Fellows and their friends expect to have a grand time at the ball given by the Artistic Bohemian Lodge, I.O.O.F., on the 9th of March, at Illinois Hall.

SOME ARRIVALS.

Jesse Stone, a banker of Watertown, Wis., is a guest at the St. Angelo.

Cecil Page, son of Judge S. S. Page of Chicago, arrived in the city Friday and is the guest of C. R. Anthony, of 1135 West Seventh street.

J. C. Kimble has sold his beautiful home in Oakland and moved with his family to Los Angeles. They are living at 1011 1/2 Hill street.

Mr. Kimble has purchased two choice lots on Orange street and expects to build a fine residence.

Mrs. Dr. S. M. E. Gehean of Minneapolis is visiting her relatives, Mrs. F. H. Pieper, on Park Grove street, and C. G. Harrison, on Pico street.

Mr. and Mrs. Kittredge of San Francisco are in the city for a week, guests of their daughter, Mrs. Kate E. Rix, on Grand avenue.

Miss Kathryn Potter of Buffalo, N. Y., is the guest of Miss S. W. Knight, of 220 Hill street.

William C. Chapman and wife and Mrs. George W. Lewis are at the Irving. Mr. Chapman is a prominent business man from Durango, Colo., and will come here to reside in the near future.

#### MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The musical event of this week will be the Forane farewell concert at Turnverein Hall on Wednesday evening. Mr. Forane leaves about the 10th of March for Europe to take possession of title and estate left him by his uncle, but he expects to return to Los Angeles in the future if possible. He will be assisted in his concert by Miss Knickerbocker, Miss Holmes, H. C. Portway, Prof. Widge, B. Bierlich, A. G. Gardner and Prof. Willhartz.

TO BE REPEATED.

The Old Folks' Concert recently given at the Congregational Church, East Los Angeles, for the benefit of the Sabbath-school, and which passed off so successfully, will, by request, be repeated at the same place on next Wednesday evening. The general price of admission has been reduced and the programme changed in some respects and will be very attractive.

A MUSICAL EVENING.

A very delightful musical took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bartlett on Olive street on Friday evening. It was a thoroughly informal affair, and so was really the more enjoyable. Excellent solos were given by Miss Metcalf, Mrs. Wenger, Mrs. Enos Smith, Mr. Morrison, Dr. Semler, Mrs. Owen, Miss Knickerbocker and Mr. Bartlett, while Tom Barnes gave some recitations that were thoroughly appreciated by all present. Mr. Morrison rendered the popular "Ave Maria," and gave it a beautiful interpretation. Mrs. Owen had to respond to several encores, and sang for one "Oh, Promise Me," by Dr. Koven, and added great interest by playing her own accompaniment on the harp. Mrs. Enos Smith of Springfield, Mo., who is spending a short time in Southern California, is a cultivated musician, possessing a beautiful contralto voice. She rendered in beautiful style "Vorrei Me" by Tosti, and "Give Me My Home," by Schaeffer. The Eolian

Quartette added to the entertainment of the evening by singing one of their popular selections. Miss Knickerbocker's fine soprano voice was greatly admired, and added much to the pleasure of the evening.

A PRODIGY.

Master George Copeland, the boy prodigy, who appears at Unity Church next Thursday evening, together with other artists, is said to be a wonderful pianist.

#### THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

An interesting and instructive lecture by Prof. Calvin Estep.

On Friday evening occurred the second lecture of the course now in progress at the Southern California College. The chapel was well filled with an appreciative audience, and Prof. Calvin Estep, a graduate of West Point, delivered a most instructive and interesting lecture on the United States Army.

The lecturer referred particularly to personal experience, dwelling on those phases of the subject which cannot be found described in books. He said that the United States Army did not always mean war, but protection, honor, manhood. In the army some of the best things as well as evil things can be found. He dwelt on the former. The army is representative. Only 10 per cent of applicants for enlistment are selected. They are men of exceptional physical characteristics. Of every ten thousand aspirants for West Point one gets there. The army is also a conservative force, giving high standard and a peculiar power. Evil is slowly eradicated; good points are retained. Some of the best points today come down from the time of George Washington. The speaker then mentioned some of the evils of the present system, and predicted its future abolition. The army has great power for assimilation, the greatest Irishman or the dullest Dutchman being soon turned into a profitable and loyal soldier. The unit of the army now is the individual. In ancient armies and formations in the United States army it was the mass; man shoulder to shoulder. Now one man does not depend upon his neighbor. The tasks of the army officers are difficult and arduous. He carries more business burdens than the city merchant. The Professor then described pleasantly and in detail life at West Point and in the field, drawing for illustration upon personal experience.

The third lecture of the course will be given next Friday evening by Rev. A. B. Tomlinson, on "Vice and Virtue," at 7:45 o'clock. These lectures are free, and the public are cordially invited. An omnibus, furnishing free conveyance to and from the college, leaves Westlake Park, end of the Seventh street cable line at 8:30, 7:45 and 7:00 p.m. Leaves the college after the lecture.

California State Gazetteer.

The third edition of this work is in course of preparation. No effort will be spared to give our subscribers a complete business directory of every city, town and village in the state, and its names and addresses of mill owners, country merchants, professional men, etc., who are not located in villages; post offices, express and telegraph offices, hotels, etc., and the names of the weekly newspapers, their politics and day of issue, etc. A descriptive sketch of each place will be given, embracing all items of interest. An important feature will be the classified directory, giving every business arranged under its special heading; thus enabling our subscribers to obtain at a glance a list of all houses manufacturing or dealing in any particular line of goods. The work generally will be compiled to meet the wants of a business community, and will be as thorough as to describe their liberal patronage. E. L. Polk & Co., publishers, 40 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

MOTHERS be sure and always use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething. It is the best of all.

#### RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

##### The Funeral of the Late Allen Manvel.

How a Carload of Passengers Were Fooled Yesterday.

First Carload of Export Oranges of the Season.

New Mail Service on the Terminal—Rewards for Santa Fe Railroad Employees—Local and Personal Notes.

The funeral of Allen Manvel, the late president of the Santa Fe railway system, took place from the white parlor of Hotel del Coronado to Mt. Hope Cemetery at 2 p.m. yesterday. It was private, with brief services by Rev. A. C. Reid, pastor of the Coronado Presbyterian Church. In addition to the regular pall-bearers, there were eight honorary ones, including Alden Spear, Santa Fe director; Bryant Howard of San Diego, E. S. Babcock of Coronado, and five railroad men. A lot was purchased next to Gov. Waterman's grave, as Mrs. Manvel preferred to have the interment in San Diego. Most beautiful ferns, violets and roses were sent over by friends.

##### PASSENGERS WHO WERE LEFT.

The new host line to San Diego started yesterday with great éclat and a load of passengers. There would have been even more passengers, if not more éclat, but for some unforeseen circumstances which intervened. At a late hour Friday Mr. Smith, general manager of the line, discovered upon examination of the charter granted the company, two important facts: That no more than 100 passengers could be carried on the Tillamook at one time, and the trip must be made in daylight. This discovery coming so late caused a merry time at the Terminal depot yesterday morning. A great crowd of prospective passengers, some with tickets and some with invitations, were present to take the 9:45 train for San Pedro, according to the announcement, only to learn that a special train had departed at 8 a.m., and the boat had steamed out of San Pedro Harbor at 9 o'clock. The disappointed people were told that, as it was imperative that the boat should reach San Diego before the daylight ended, the hour of sailing had been made two hours earlier. Although it was too late to notify the people of the change the boat steamed away with its full complement of passengers.

##### A MAIL ROUTE OF THE TERMINAL.

On March 13 the Los Angeles Terminal Railway will begin carrying United States mails between Los Angeles and Long Beach. Heretofore no mails have been carried on any of the lines of this company, and this concession will be appreciated by dwellers of places along the road.

T. R. Gable, general superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific, was in the city last evening on his way home, after attending the funeral of President Manvel.

General Manager Wade and General Freight Agent Hynes, of the Santa Fe's Southern California line, attended the funeral at San Diego yesterday.

The Atchafalaya, Tepeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company is after the escaped

employees, accused of stealing from the company, and have sent out to officers everywhere the descriptions of Gilbert Garner, Frank K. Tobin, C. E. Doyle and Dave Norman.

The first carload of oranges for export was started East by the Santa Fe Thursday. The shipment is billed to leave New York for Liverpool on March 3.

H. G. Bundren, ticket clerk at the Santa Fe's Spring-street office, returned yesterday from a visit to Kansas. He says he enjoyed an excellent sleigh ride over eight inches of snow last Friday. The Santa Fe train from San Diego yesterday was heavily loaded with passengers. All the lines of the Santa Fe in Southern California are now doing a good passenger business.

All guessing on the name of President Manvel's successor is useless. If it is not A. A. Robinson, it will be some one not yet named in connection with the office.

The Southern Pacific Company has ordered eight new switch engines, fourteen compound passenger engines and three compound freight engines. Those for the passenger service have ten drive wheels, and will be put upon the mountain divisions. The freight compounds will be about the biggest engines that have ever been built. They have twelve drive wheels and eight fifty-five ton axle drivers, while the total weight of the engines will be 185,000 pounds. The company will build 500 freight cars at Sacramento this season, but does not know where to get the passenger coaches that will be needed this year for World's Fair business.

##### BADLY BRUISED.

Officer Farmer's Narrow Escape from Serious Injury.

Mounted Police Officer Farmer dismounted very suddenly last evening while endeavoring to evade a cable car that came thundering along just as the said police officer was emerging from the Eagle stables on Broadway, between First and Second streets, in answer to a call from the suburbs.

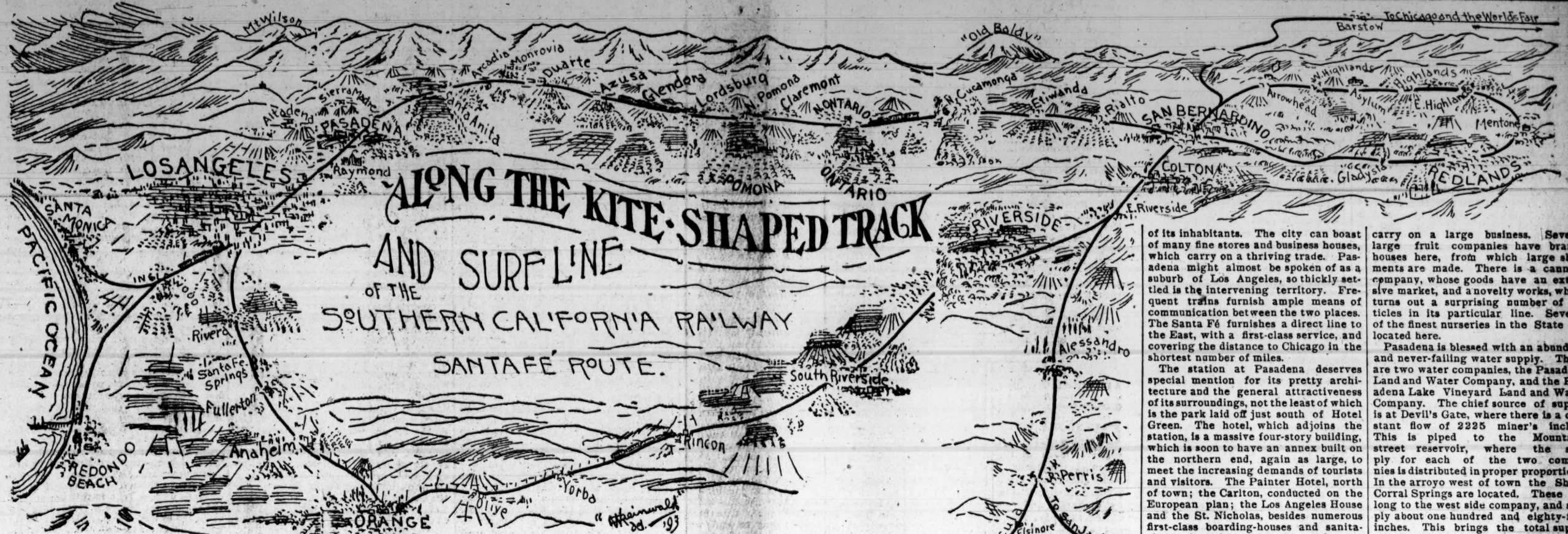
Starting out of the stable at a good pace—the call being an urgent one—Officer Farmer did not notice the cable car come flying around the curve at First street until it came near running over him. The officer, to evade the car, suddenly swung his horse, which he had just spurred to a high speed, toward the curb, when the animal turned a complete somersault, throwing its rider violently against the curb and then falling on him. The car, which was heavily loaded with passengers, stopped, and a hundred hands came to the aid of horse and rider. It was supposed by the spectators that the man, if not killed outright, must be badly hurt, but they were grateful to see the officer, with a sprain of the muscles of the right forearm.

There was a discussion among the passengers at this act as to whether the occurrence was accidental or whether Officer Farmer was training with a view of joining a circus.

Officer Farmer, while in considerable pain, fulfilled his mission, and upon his return was attended by Police Surgeon Bryant, who discovered several severe contusions of the arm, side and leg on the left side, and a sprain of the muscles of the right forearm.

The New York Metropolitan Opera-house has been sold to James A. Roosevelt for \$1,425,000. It will be offered to an opera company provided a satisfactory one can be made up, either at cost or on a lease. Otherwise the property will be disposed of as purchasers may decide.





surf-washed sands, and part on the high bluffs overlooking the Pacific, winding about over picturesque cañons and around beautiful crescent-shaped bays. The picture presented from the car window is one ever to be remembered. It is a moving panorama. The broad expanse of waters is a sight sublime in itself, but coupled with the movement of the long, curling breakers laving the white sands in silvery foam. The glittering sheen of the water is as many-hued as the opal, and the gentle rise and fall of the ocean swell is lulling and restful to a degree. Bear in mind, it is not a momentary glimpse, but a scene of nearly an hour by the shore of the beautiful sea, in which seals and porpoises tumble and plunge, and above which graceful gulls wheel their circling flight.

The Surf Line also passes the ruins of three of the most famous of the old missions of California, one of which, San Juan Capistrano Mission, is within a stone's throw of the train as it stands at the Capistrano station.

San Diego, the commercial terminus of the Surf Line, is a wide-awake city of about 18,000 inhabitants, but with interest and features becoming much larger city. That the destiny of San Diego is onward none will dispute who view its safe harbor and examine into the resources of the surrounding country. It is a favorite headquarters for tourists, possessing, as it does, first-class hotels and a climate which has no equal in Southern California. In point of agreeableness and equability. Adjacent to San Diego are a large number of pleasant resorts and goals for delightful jaunts, which afford many novel experiences.

The city proper is most pleasantly located. The waters of the bay bound it on the south and west, while the ground surface rises gradually to high plateaus or mesas, the choice residence sections of the city.

The harbor or bay of San Diego, from which the city derives its principal importance, is the only strictly land-locked harbor and a climate which has no equal in Southern California. It is formed by the Peninsula of San Diego, protecting it on the west, while a great promontory, called Point Loma, encircles it on the north. The channel between Point Loma and the peninsula is of sufficient depth to admit the largest vessels afloat. On Point Loma is a Government military reservation, a lighthouse, the highest in the world. Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, plying to Mexican and Central American ports, stop here, and steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company leave here twice a week for San Francisco and way ports.

San Diego has extensive wharves and warehouses. Its miles of well-paved streets are lighted with electricity, and in the matter of street car facilities it is well supplied, there being cross-town lines in addition to the trunk lines connecting it with the thoroughfares. San Diego has a large wholesale trade and a number of growing manufacturing industries.

Opposite San Diego, on the peninsula, which broadens at the northern end, is Coronado, and the noted Hotel del Coronado, a splendid structure, handsomely appointed.

Coronado is reached by ferry and also by railway via National City and Coronado Heights. The city contains many fine residences and churches, and is most beautifully adorned with plants and flowering shrubs. The bathing in the bay or in the surf on the ocean side is a luxury which must be enjoyed to be appreciated.

There is an ostrich farm at Coronado, also botanical gardens, a race track and a large museum containing over ten thousand specimens and natural curiosities.

The Trip Over the Kite-shaped Track is fully equal to that over the Surf Line, and, in some features, surpasses it, as the territory it traverses is under a high state of cultivation, and the mountain scenery along this line is grand and imposing.

The entire trip can be made within the limits of a short day. Leaving Los Angeles after breakfast, the traveler may be back in good time for dinner and have an ample period for lunch at San Bernardino. Of course, it is better to take several days for the trip, and alight at various interesting points, but the visitor whose time is limited may gain an excellent general idea of Southern California by taking one of the two "Panorama trains," which make the circuit of the Kite-shaped Track daily, without change of cars. He will be far better informed

than many who have spent a fortnight here dividing the time between the hotels, the San Gabriel Mission, Santa Monica, Pasadena, Chinatown, and the near-by orange groves.

Ere the train is well outside the limits of the city it plunges into a romantic cañon, lined by picturesque hills at this season, mantled with the vivid green which only a California spring can paint. It is a climb of over five hundred feet to the "Crown of the Valley," the wonder town of this section. Here the San Gabriel Valley begins, a section of which those who confine their trip to the old mission obtain but a feeble conception. For over twenty miles the train runs through this wondrous vale, past groves of orange trees, where myriads of golden globes shine out from the dark, glossy foliage; through orchards of peach and apricot trees, which are as if a shower of pink and white



EAST PASADENA, FROM RAYMOND.

snow had descended on their limbs, as yet bare of leaves; through groves of stately live oaks, which remind one of an English park, especially at this season, when the vivid green of the foliage, the bright gleam of the clouds, the verdure of a south of England meadow. And this ideal picture of many-hued green and pink and gold is fittingly framed by the dark, towering and majestic sierra, its summits fringed with pine, and snow-capped in places, straying wreaths of clouds lingering beneath the peaks, while above all is the azure mantle of a California sky. Then through the Pomona Valley, which is rapidly becoming one great orchard, across sage-brush covered mesas, a picture of what all this country has but a few short years ago, it felt the magic influence of waters past San Bernardino and around the grand amphitheater of mountains which constitutes the smaller end of the loop; through Redlands, the magic city, which has grown up, as it were, in a day. This is a many-voiced scene, the most interesting part of the trip to the tourist, both in respect of grandeur of scenery, remarkable developments in town building and horticultural activity.

Returning from San Bernardino the trip is made by another route, through Riverside, the pioneer citrus settlement of California, where the "dwarf" was first made to produce the golden fruit on a large scale, now, probably, the most widely-known of all Southern California towns outside of Los Angeles and Pasadena; through Orange, with its attractive, small, productive homes; and Anaheim, where the "dwarf" is the first of all the irrigated settlements of Southern California, now a sedate and wealthy city; past the walnut groves of Rivera and across the river to Los Angeles.

Where else, within so limited an area, can such a variety of natural features and remarkable developments be seen in the course of a few hours?

The traveler who so desires may reverse the route as described, leaving Los Angeles at 11 o'clock, by way of Orange, and arriving home at 8:30, by way of Pasadena.

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Surrounding hills serve as pasture for sheep. The forty acres of olives and five of oranges are irrigated and the domestic water supply is furnished by the Highland Park Water Company, the water being taken from the Arroyo Seco, two miles distant up stream. Eight miles of pipe are laid altogether, covering an area of 250 acres. One orchard contains 500 trees of Bartlett pears, all in bearing.

A Small Suburban Residence City Above the Arroyo.

Distance from Los Angeles, 6 miles; elevation, 550 feet; population, census, 411.

PAST A STEEP HILL CROWNED by a pretty villa, we come into Garvanza, the two places being so much a part of each other that it is hard to tell where one ends and the other begins. The town stands upon a high bluff, overlooking the arroyo, and contains among its public edifices a large hotel and a public school building, the latter with its architecture surpassing that usually seen in places of this size, with a tower,



EAST PASADENA, FROM RAYMOND.

balconies and its entrances arched and tiled.

Two systems furnish water—one from the Crystal Springs, which water gushes forth in rich abundance from a cañon near by; the other from the arroyo waters, controlled by the Pasadena Land and Water Company. Irrigating altogether at least 1000 acres. The town of Garvanza originally comprised but 36 acres. About 70 acres are planted to olives and oranges, and 180 acres more to other fruits. Fifteen hundred tons of barley and about 400 tons of hay were raised in the immediate vicinity last year.

If Garvanza cannot boast of being much in the way of a business place, it can point with pride to its three churches, one the famous Church of the Angels, built by a wealthy English lady, who owns extensive lands adjacent. The church is built of uncut stone, of Norman architecture, and is perfect in



COLORADO STREET, PASADENA.

every particular. You enter the building and imagine yourself worshipping upon some nobleman's estate, as the vestrymen kneel before the olive-wood chancel, and a rector reads from a strikingly beautiful desk in the form of an angel, of Norman wood and carving. Stained-glass windows of foreign decoration, and inlaid memorial tablets add to the interior beauty of the edifice.

Many visitors are attracted hither, not only to view the building and to participate in the services, but also to listen to recitals, which are frequently given by master hands on the massive organ.

Lincoln Park.

Distance from Los Angeles, 7 miles; elevation, 550 feet; population, census, 100.

The train now crosses the Arroyo Seco on a high bridge, from which we catch a glimpse of its stony bed and abrupt banks, and, like a little oasis, some five acres of low meadow land planted to small fruits and vegetables. The track skirts the base of some steep hills, at the foot of which lies Lincoln Park. The small shrubs which grow on the hills further down, here give place to magnificent live oaks, which extend down almost to the bed of the stream and surround the picturesque little town, which has its own schoolhouses. The plateau is so narrow here that lit-

tle room is left for planting, but what there is devoted chiefly to olives and oranges. Two springs furnish an abundant water supply. The hillside, covered in summertime by the beautiful Mariposa Lily—flowers similar to the tulip—furnish favorite pasture ground for large flocks of sheep.

South Pasadena.

Distance from Los Angeles, 8 miles; elevation, 674 feet; population, 1890 (estimated), 1000.

The traveler next is whirled into South Pasadena, the train passing by several fine orange orchards just before the station is reached. This is not a part and portion of Pasadena proper, as many suppose, but is an incorporated town of itself and possessed of a full-fledged municipal government. A handsome brick block near the station contains the principal stores of the town, while among the public buildings are a commodious hotel, three churches and a large public schoolhouse. Water comes from the original Pasadena water plant at Devil's Gate and the Arroyo Seco and the supply is sufficient for irrigating a district of at least five hundred acres. Two large nurseries constitute the chief business enterprise. The Woman's Fruit Preserving Union has also built up an extensive trade, a big berry ranch constituting the chief source of supply for the latter institution. Several new orchards have been set out during the past two years and six acres have been planted to guavas for making jelly.

We now catch our first glimpse of Pasadena, with the Raymond Hotel in the foreground. Writers have eulogized it and poets have sung its praise. It is described as the "fairest daughter of the land," the "Crown of the Valley," the "Gate of Eden," as its name signifies.

Raymond.

Distance from Los Angeles, 9 miles; elevation, 745 feet.

Midway between South Pasadena and Pasadena—almost on the dividing line between the two cities, is the Raymond Hotel, of world-wide fame. The striking edifice is perched on the eminence of a lofty hill, from which a commanding view is obtained in every direction. The approach to the hotel from the station is over a wide and well-kept roadway, lined with hedges of plants, and a scarlet passion vine forms a maze of beauty about the vine verandas. The hostelry "averages up" with any like institution in the country. Tourists from all parts of the globe flock here each winter in large numbers to enjoy the health-giving properties of the climate, the splendid scenery and surrounding attractions. They find nothing lacking that will add to their comfort and convenience, and go away at the close of each season only to return the following winter, so well

pleased are they. The hotel commands an expansive view of varied and exceptional beauty, and many attractive points of interest are within easy reach, making the place an ideal winter resort. The present season has been one of prosperity, and at present the house is crowded to its full capacity. The hotel season usually lasts from December to April.

PASADENA.

The Wonderful City That Was a Sheep Pasture in 1874.

Distance from Los Angeles 10 miles; elevation, 530 feet; population, census, 4882; 1890 (estimated), 6000.

FROM RAYMOND STATION THE

track runs in a straight line to Pasadena, one mile north. Few towns of its size in any land enjoy Pasadena's reputation as an ideal residence city and an all-year-round resort for invalids, especially those who suffer from pulmonary complaints.

The population is steadily gaining. That given above includes only the residents within the city limits. The population of the immediate suburbs, which are really portions of the city, not including South Pasadena, bring the total number of residents close up to the 10,000 mark. The community is distinguished for the wealth and culture

of its inhabitants. The city can boast of many fine stores and business houses, which carry on a thriving trade. Pasadena might almost be spoken of as a suburb of Los Angeles so thickly settled is the intervening territory. Frequent trains furnish ample means of communication between the two places. The Santa Fe furnishes a direct line to the East, with a first-class service, and covering the distance to Chicago in the shortest number of miles.

The station at Pasadena deserves special mention for its pretty architecture and the general attractiveness of its surroundings, not the least of which is the park laid off just south of Hotel Green. The hotel, which adjoins the station, is a massive four-story building, which is soon to have an annex built on the northern end, again as large, to meet the increasing demands of tourists and visitors. The Painter Hotel, north of town; the Carlton, conducted on the European plan; the Los Angeles House and the St. Nicholas, besides numerous first-class boarding-houses and sanitariums, furnish comfortable and even luxurious winter quarters for strangers and invalids. All the hotels have been full this winter—often overflowing—and the boarding-houses have not been able to meet the demands for rooms.

In the matter of schools, Pasadena stands preeminent. They are here in every form. The public institutions, from the primary to the High school grade, where students are prepared for a classical or scientific course at college; private schools for young men and women, besides Throop University, which was recently founded through the generosity of Hon. A. G. Throop. Here a full collegiate course may be pursued under an efficient corps of in-

structors. A manual training school is a feature of this institution. With hardly a single exception the school buildings are noted for their modern completeness and architectural beauty.

Pasadena has also been called the "City of Churches," so numerous are her places of worship. The designs are, for the most part, handsome, and each Sunday finds them well filled.

Business is confined to the central portion of the town. Colorado street, Fair Oaks avenue and Raymond avenue are lined with substantial business blocks, built for the most part of brick, and comparing favorably with those found in larger cities. During the past year the merchants have displayed a progressive spirit and have stocked their stores so completely as to catch much of the trade that formerly went to Los Angeles.

Among the public buildings that attract attention is the library, a solid stone structure of imposing architecture, located on North Raymond avenue. The interior is a model of convenience, and is well stocked with books and current literature. The opera-house is a modern brick structure. The stage and auditorium are on a par with those found in any of the larger cities, and the rest of the building is utilized for various purposes, mechanical and otherwise.

The City Hall, where are located all the city offices, stands on the corner of Fair Oaks avenue and Union street. It is a two-story brick building and well adapted to the use for which it is set apart. The engine-house, the headquarters of the city fire department, is another two-story brick structure, situated on Dayton street, and fitted up with all the modern conveniences. There are three banks located near each other, and all doing a thriving business, which has largely increased during the past year.

Pasadena takes especial pride in her homes. Few cities can boast of such a variety and beauty, from the palace of the millionaire, to the modest establishment, to the dainty cottage of his less favored brother.

The streets and avenues are wide and shaded by peepers, eucalyptus, walnut trees and palms. They are kept in the best possible condition and are lined clear to the creek limits with cement sidewalks. Marengo avenue, with its arches of interlacing peepers, is a symphony in green and coral, and Orange

carries on a large business. Several large fruit companies have branch houses here, from which large shipments are made. There is a canning company, whose goods have an extensive market and an upward of four hundred turns out a surprising number of articles in its particular line. Several of the finest nurseries in the State are located here.

Pasadena is blessed with an abundant and never-failing water supply. There are two water companies, the Pasadena Land and Water Company, and the Pasadena Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company. The chief source of supply is at Devil's Gate, where there is a constant flow of 2225 miner's inches. This is piped to the Mountain street reservoir, where the supply for each of the two companies is distributed in proper proportions. In the arroyo west of town the Sheep Corral Springs are located. These belong to the west side company, and supply about one hundred and eighty-four acres, which brings the total supply for Pasadena and upward of four hundred inches the year round. In round numbers the west side company irrigates an area of 1000 acres, and the east side company an area of 8000 acres. In addition there is the North Pasadena Water Company, which has its source of supply in the Arroyo Seco cañon.

To describe in detail the striking advances made during the past three years and the improvements at present under way would require much space. The population has largely increased, new houses and business blocks have been built, much new land put under cultivation, town lots transformed from dreary wastes to productive gardens and or-

chards, new enterprises started, much additional capital invested in the town and vicinity, and a decided impetus been given to business in all of its many channels. Some striking improvements are at present under way, or are soon to be inaugurated. Active work has been begun for the construction of an electric road up Mt. Wilson. Equally noticeable are the minor improvements, which are most apparent to the old-time resident.

Leaving the Pasadena station the train moves north a short distance and then again curves around to the eastward. But we have not gone far, and we are still in the city limits of Pasadena, when the train slows up for Olivewood. This station is located on North Lake avenue and proves a great accommodation to the residents of this pretty suburb. Large shipments of fruit are made from this point, it being located within easy hauling distance of the big orchards that border the highlands. The residents enjoy all the advantages in the way of water, light, etc., of those living "nearer in."

Lamanda Park.

Distance from Los Angeles, 14 miles; elevation, 730 feet; population, census, 100.

A ride of two miles over level country, rich in a variety of fruits and cereals, brings us to Lamanda Park. The train stops by the side of a good-sized station. Across the road is seen a commodious hotel and several stores and a postoffice are near-by, attesting, in some measure, to the importance of the place. A church towers up not far off, but the school building attracts most attention on account of its size and imposing architecture. In this building the public library is located, containing a large and valuable collection of books. A variety of light wines are manufactured here, and the shipments lately have averaged a carload a day. Lamanda is also the shipping point for the product of the Calaveras Commercial Company's fertilizing establishment, which is located alongside the tracks about a mile further east. This plant has only been established a short time, but a large trade has already been built up. Only two points on the line between Los Angeles and San Bernardino make larger freight shipments each year than Lamanda.

The place is the commercial center of a large and populous section, chiefly

devoted to fruit culture. Oranges are the principal product, but much attention is given to vineyards and cereals. The town obtains its water supply from Eaton Cañon. It is an abundant one and supplies a large area not included in the limits of the town proper.

Santa Anita.

Distance from Los Angeles, 16 miles; elevation, 800 feet.

Just beyond Lamanda we cross a large "wash" on a low trestle, and a mile beyond enter a mammoth grove—almost a forest of live oaks. We have reached the famous Santa Anita ranch, known far and wide as the rich

source of the Santa Anita brandy, which is sold in all the cities of the State.

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Business is confined to the central portion of the town. Colorado street, Fair Oaks avenue and Raymond avenue are lined with substantial business blocks, built for the most part of brick, and comparing favorably with those found in larger cities. During the past year the merchants have displayed a progressive spirit and have stocked their stores so completely as to catch much of the trade that formerly went to Los Angeles.

Among the public buildings that attract attention is the library, a solid stone structure of imposing architecture, located on North Raymond avenue. The interior is a model of convenience, and is well stocked with books and current literature. The opera-house is a modern brick structure. The stage and auditorium are on a par with those found in any of the larger cities, and the rest of the building is utilized for various purposes, mechanical and otherwise.



possession of "Lucky" Baldwin. We walk along the trees for half a mile and over and then stop at Santa Anita station. A short walk brings us to the store where the ranch hands obtain their supplies and make their purchases. This is the center of the ranch. Near by are the houses occupied by the workmen, and a short distance south is Baldwin's beautiful villa, located on the edge of a lake. The immediate surroundings pass description and must be seen to be appreciated. It is here where the race horses are kept and the race track is half a mile away. Santa Anita comprises about 15,000 acres, one-fifth of its original size. Its productions include all kinds of fruits, cereals and vegetables, enormous shipments being made every year.

**ARCADIA.**  
Distance from Los Angeles, 18 miles; elevation, 604 feet; population, 10,000.  
The next station is Arcadia. It lies a mile southeast of Santa Anita and on the eastern boundary line of Baldwin's ranch. Hotel Oakwood, the property of Mr. Baldwin, is located here, and is a favorite spot for tourists. The description of Santa Anita applies almost equally well to Arcadia, the only difference being that Arcadia is farther distant from the center of the ranch. Several handsome residences, including that of Mr. Baldwin, are visible from the car window.

**MONROVIA.**  
The Most Distant Residence Suburb of Los Angeles City.

Distance from Los Angeles, 30 miles; elevation, 431 feet; population, census, 1910, 1,922 (estimated), 1,000.

**FOR A YEAR OR TWO AFTER THE** subsidence of the boom Monrovia labored under the disadvantage of having grown too fast during its infancy. Its growth then was, indeed, remarkable. The beautiful location, fine climate, convenience of access to Los Angeles and fertility of the surrounding soil saved it from sharing the same fate of some of the ephemeral towns started at that period, and during the past two years it has been steadily and healthily growing. Monrovia was the first town of importance started during the boom, as Whittier was the latest. The two places resemble each other in several respects. They each have peerless locations, on mesas gently sloping to the west, and their growth has been on merit since the decline of the real estate speculative era. Monrovia's ambition is not to become a commercial city, but a place of tasteful rural homes. It is certainly attaining its object. While some lots that sold for \$100 a front may now be purchased for \$100 each, the most solid and noteworthy improvements have been made since that time, showing great faith in the future of the young city.

The water supply is the first question that engages the attention of the judicious seeker after information in Southern California. In this respect there is certainly no place more favored than Monrovia, and it is doubtful whether any possess quite equal advantages. The town, which has a diameter of about four miles, is supplied with water right sufficient to irrigate all the lands within its area. It is pure mountain water, from the granite rock, obtained from numerous springs in Sawpit Canyon. The water is absolutely free to everybody, the expense amounting to about 10 cents per acre per annum. Owing to large plantings of orchards the old reservoir was found insufficient and a new one, lined with cement, has just been completed, on a hill back of town. It has a capacity of 8,500,000 gallons and gives a pressure of 325 feet in the business center. The water is distributed through iron pipes.

Monrovia's railway facilities are excellent. Besides the Southern California, which runs eight trains each way daily, it has the Santa Fe, Rapid Transit, Many Los Angeles business men have their homes in Monrovia, coming in to the city daily. The Terminal Company is negotiating for the purchase of the Rapid Transit. Should the sale be effected, more trains would doubtless be put on, and more Los Angeles people would build homes in this attractive spot.

A large area has been set out in orchard in and around Monrovia during the past three or four years, the total, for the past twelve months only, being estimated at 800 acres, mostly of citrus trees, which thrive on the upper section, near the foothills, where no trace of the effects of frost is to be seen, except in the case of a few banana plants. Not only citrus fruits, but green peas, tomatoes and strawberries were flourishing early in March, along the foothill section. South of the railroad, the land is lower, moister and more adapted to deciduous fruits, vegetables and general farming.

During the season of 1890-91 Monrovia shipped 12,000 boxes of oranges. In common with the other towns of Southern California the shipments this season, so far, have been smaller. Many trees are at present loaded down with fine fruit, awaiting a more favorable market. C. O. Monroe has four acres of superior navel oranges 6 years old, which netted him last year \$2500. Mr. Monroe sold his fruit this year by the pound, which he thinks the fairest way, as some oranges are much heavier than others, and even the same variety differs from time to time. There are also many lemon trees covered with fruit in fine condition. It is shown that frost has not injured the upper portion of Monrovia. It is only necessary to mention that eleven acres in five-year-old orange trees was sold a month ago for \$15,000, the seller guaranteeing the crop to be worth \$20,000. Some healthy mission olive trees, planted since the boom, are fifteen feet high and bearing.

The fruit industry employs a large number of persons at Monrovia. There is a packing-house, which disbursed the first season \$125,000 for fruit and labor. Small amounts of vegetables are raised and shipped to Eastern markets. The granite in Sawpit Canyon is of fine quality. It was used in the construction of the Granite Bank at Monrovia, the Bryson-Bonebrake Block in Los Angeles. The Times Building and other buildings of a finer gold were mined in Bluff and Bradbury mines, far back as 1855, and thousands of dollars taken out. A Spanish grant title interferes with full development.

There are two banks, the Granite and First National—each with a capital of \$50,000 and aggregating deposits of over \$100,000. There has only been one failure in Monrovia since the boom. The Monroe residence is now a young ladies' college, which is well attended. *The Argus*, it may be mentioned that Mr. Monroe, the founder of the town, who has been in Mexico working on a large concession from the government, is expected back in Monrovia before long. There are several churches, and services are held by Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian and Holiness ministers. A number of handsome business blocks have been erected during the past four years. Some fine buildings were destroyed by fire about six weeks ago. Among the beautiful residences which have been erected in attractive spots are some along the foothills, are

those of E. F. Spence, J. M. Studebaker, J. L. Case, Gen. Pile (estate), Capt. A. W. Lee, Capt. J. M. Thomas, Hon. E. W. Little and the late Judge Smith. E. F. Spence, who gave \$50,000 for the property on an observatory, is said to intend to go on Monrovia Mountain, which he considers a better site than Mount Wilson, where the temporary observatory now is. Monrovia has adopted the Ontario car-line system, mules pulling a car up the hill and riding down on a truck behind it.

**DUARTE.**  
Celebrated for its Old Groves of Extra Fine Oranges.

Distance from Los Angeles, 22 miles; elevation, 492 feet; population, census, 1891, 1,892 (estimated), 1,000.  
**DUARTE, WHICH IS SITUATED IN** the foothills, about half a mile north of the Southern California depot, is rather a district than a town, consisting of a succession of beautiful orchards and vineyards, adjoining each other on tree-lined streets. It was founded long before the boom was thought of, pursued the even tenor of its way during that period of excitement, watching its young neighbor Monrovia with feelings of mingled astonishment and apprehension. It has not since changed its steady course of productive prosperity. The town contains a church, a pretty hotel, surrounded by large trees, and facilities sufficient for the resident population. Many tasteful residences have gone up recently.

Duarte is one-third of the flow of the San Gabriel River and rights in Fish Canyon for domestic water. Over \$50,000 has been spent on irrigating ditches. There are four miles of pipe and numerous cement ditches. The settlers are all stockholders in the Duarte Water Company, which is a pipe-making establishment.

Some of the oldest orange orchards in the county are in Duarte, many of the trees being over 20 years of age. The oranges of this section are famous, "Duarte" and "River" brands being quoted at the same price in the market. The sheltered location, in the foothills, has given it almost entire immunity from the effects of frost during the past winter. There is comparatively a small amount of unimproved land immediately around Duarte. Much has been planted during the past year, chiefly to citrus fruits.

The shipments of oranges in 1890-91 were 37,825 boxes. There are about 150 acres in apricots, large quantities of which are dried. The people are engaged in the raising of apricots, Mediterranean Sweet oranges. The older trees are, of course, seedlings. Orange vine, made by H. Merrill, took the first premium at the citrus fair. Duarte also took the first premium for limes, which are the most delicate of all citrus fruits, and third premium for the best exhibit of citrus fruits from any locality. A new variety of Navel orange, grown by A. C. Thompson, took first premium for individual exhibits.

In the lower part of Duarte general farming is carried on.

**AZUSA.**  
The Most Important Shipping Point in the San Gabriel Valley.

Distance from Los Angeles, 25 miles; elevation, 416 feet; population, census, 1891, 1,892 (estimated), 1,000.

**AFTER CROSSING THE WIDE,** sandy and boulder-strewn bed of the San Gabriel River, the upper section of the San Gabriel Valley is reached, a section where the boomer was particularly active five years ago. Previous to 1887 there was no settlement to speak of between Duarte and Pomona, where are now Azusa, Glendora, San Dimas and Lodi.

Azusa, which is not built on the very best portion of the tract, and consequently has not been so favorably impressed from the debris as it deserves, has become a slightly important town, being the central point of a number of flourishing settlements, including Covina, Vineland, Gladstone, Glendora and Aloha. The water supply, which is the life of the valley, is owned by the land owners, lengthily disputes having at length been settled. The supply is ample. The irrigation company has 6000 shares of stock, two of which are sold with each acre by the land and water company, so that the land owners will ultimately own all the water, having only a nominal expense for its charge and distribution, which is effected by open cement ditches.

There has been much orchard planting during the past few years, chiefly of citrus fruits. Twenty square miles around Azusa are now planted two-thirds solid in fruit and over half of this is oranges. The shipments of oranges from Azusa during the season 1890-91 amounted to 11,058 boxes. There are several very large orange orchards in the vicinity of Azusa, the most completed the planting of 500 acres. A new seedling lemon has been produced on their ranch. On the Rudlock place there are nearly 400 acres in oranges, and Kerckhoff and Eshman have a grove of several hundred acres. Azusa is celebrated for its strawberries, most of which are grown in the Covina district. The shipping will commence next month (April). The shipments for April, May and June last year amounted to 216,000 pounds, and will probably be even larger this year. The acreage in strawberries is estimated at 150 acres. Large quantities are shipped to Denver, Kansas City and other points east of the Rocky Mountains.

The water used for the town and irrigation furnishes about 100-horse power. There is a large water power in manufacturing ice and for cold storage. From three to five carloads of ice are shipped daily. The factory is being enlarged to 50 per cent. above its present capacity.

Azusa is a great nursery section, especially for citrus trees. It was recently estimated that one-third of the nursery stock in the county was in Azusa.

Among the improvements made in Azusa may be mentioned large sewers on two streets, over five miles of iron pipe laid for water, and one-half mile of cement sidewalk, three churches, a bank, a \$10,000 school building, and a number of handsome residences costing from \$2000 to \$10,000 each. There are over a score of well-appointed stores, which appear to be the best in the county.

Covina has several churches, good schools, an excellent weekly paper, *The Argus*, edited by G. W. Taylor, and several stores. Covina, though called an inland town, has been considered a sufficient importance by the postoffice authorities at Washington to be entitled to two mails daily each way. These mails are carried to and from Azusa, forming a stage route, of which Thomas A. Smith is contractor. Mr. Smith is a mine of information and carries passengers between Azusa and Covina.

Covina has an excellent water system, piped and ditched with cement mains and laterals. Its people are engaged chiefly in raising citrus, deciduous and small fruits. Quite a number of Dunkards, who are known for sobriety and industry, help make up the population. Most of

the individual members of this sect reached California from their Eastern homes comparatively poor, but by their frugal habits have amassed competences and are now among the principal land owners of the county.

The following table of trees in orchard and acreage of small fruits previous to this spring's planting is vouched for by G. W. Taylor, editor of the *Covina Argus*. It is compiled from figures obtained by a canvass of the settlement, comprising 250 holdings, by a special committee appointed for that purpose in the early part of this year:

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southern neighbor; but it came into being too late in the speculative era, and remains the nucleus of a town, surrounded by flourishing orchards and vineyards. The nucleus was the Pomona North Pomona station, established in 1890-91. A number of boxes of oranges have been taken from this place and make a large amount of honey.

Although situated a short distance from the Kite-shaped Track, Pomona is described here as its importance warrants.

**POMONA.**

The Headquarters of the Olive Industry—A Solid Place.

Distance from Los Angeles, 35 miles; elevation, 1143 feet; population, census, 1891, 1,892 (estimated), 1,000.  
**THE DUMMY ROAD WINDS ALONG** through orchards and vineyards, most of the land being in a high state of cultivation for the whole distance of two and a half miles. A good lesson of the value of windbreaks is furnished by the different condition of orange trees which are sheltered from that of those which stand exposed.

The advance of Pomona, from its 180 inhabitants in 1880 to its 3622 of 1890, has been truly remarkable. Most of this progress has been made since the boom, and a large proportion during the past two years. Apart from its great extent of productive territory, Pomona is now a thoroughly metropolitan-like city in appearance. The large revenue received from its deciduous fruit crop in 1890 gave it a great impetus.

There are few places in Southern California better supplied with water than Pomona. There are three sources of supply for irrigation, each abundant. The Pomona River, flowing in San Antonio Canyon is conducted in large concrete pipes, three and a half miles, to the point of distribution. Numerous cienegas encircle the valley, fed by subterranean streams from the mountains, and there are over 100 artesian wells.

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It is a difficult matter to obtain accurate statistics of orchard-planting, estimates varying widely. The *Times* representative visited a number of the leading nurseries in the valley and came to the conclusion that, when the present planting season of 1891-92 is over, it will have added about 2500 acres to the area in orchard, making a total of some 10,000 acres in orchard and vineyard immediately around Pomona, of which nearly half is in orange.

There are some large orange orchards. Seth Richards has nearly 300 acres in navel and J. E. Packard almost as much.

Great attention is being paid at Pomona to the olive industry, for which the Pomona River is the best headwaters in Southern California. A dispatch was recently sent to a San Francisco paper from Pomona stating that over 300,000 olive trees had been planted around Pomona this season and that 300,000 more would have been planted had the Pomona River not been so dry.

San Francisco paper thereupon, in an editorial, warned people against overdoing the business. It is easy to see that the statement was a gross exaggeration, as 320,000 trees would cover 4000 acres, or about half the entire area of Pomona. The Pomona River, flowing in San Antonio Canyon is conducted in large concrete pipes, three and a half miles, to the point of distribution. Numerous cienegas encircle the valley, fed by subterranean streams from the mountains, and there are over 100 artesian wells.

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Pomona, often between trees, and yield big returns.

A good testimony to the quality of Pomona's oranges was furnished at the recent citrus fair in Los Angeles. One man bought the Riverside Pomona exhibits, in order to make up a carload for shipment. After thoroughly testing he paid 25 cents a box more for the Pomona fruit, while for Pomona lemons he paid the same as for Garcelon's Riverside lemons.

An enterprise of great importance to Pomona and the surrounding country is the San Antonio Light and Power Company, which is preparing to furnish light and power to Pomona and, eventually, in all probability, to Ontario, Redlands, Lodi, Claremont, San Bernardino and other places. Wires are now being placed in Pomona for lighting, and the supply will probably commence in June. So far 350 connections have been made in Pomona. It is expected to have 1000, and from 3000 to 4000 a year. The charge will be only one cent per hour for sixteen-candle power lamps. The city of Pomona will probably take the light. A tunnel is being driven in a ridge called the Hog's Back at the mouth of San Antonio Canyon, which gives a great fall. Water will be carried in twenty-four-inch steel pipe to dynamo at the foot of the hill, where the power will be converted into a current of 10,000 volts, which can be carried a long distance over a small wire without loss.

At its destination the current will be converted down to 1000 volts. From 700 to 800 horse-power is available. The enterprise was worked up by Mr. Baldwin of Claremont College, and the work is being done by the Berkshire Electric Light Company of Pittsfield, Mass., which has just completed three years' work on the largest private residence lighting system in the world, putting 1800 lights in the house of George Westinghouse, Jr., at Lenox, Mass. It would be a good idea for Pomona to have a big electric light on Old Baldy as an advertisement. There has been quite a building boom in Pomona during the past two years. A complete list of the solid improvements that have gone up during that period would be a lengthy one. There are a score of handsome brick blocks, and a few of them are of the best. Residences have been erected in and around Pomona during the past two years. School bonds to the value of \$40,000 have just been sold, and two school buildings will be erected, to cost from \$18,000 to \$17,000 each.

The Pomona Board of Trade, which conferred with Mr. Wade of the Santa Fe regarding the extension of that road to Pomona, which would be a great gain to both parties. A railroad is projected from Pomona to Elsinore, also an electric railroad to Chino, where over 4000 acres are being planted this year to sugar beets.

The depot park was turned over to the Southern Pacific, and a handsome new park, covering thirty acres, has been commenced on San José Heights, whence there is a magnificent view of the valley.

The Southern California experiment station, covering forty acres, two miles southeast of the City Hall, is doing good work in testing the adaptability of trees and plants to this section.

The National Home Coupling Company, which on a long patent, is doing a large business. The coupler has been shipped all over the United States and to Europe, and has been introduced on American war vessels, also in fire departments of several cities. Other industries are pipe works, a steam laundry, and a large number of small shops. Cheap power from the electric company there will doubtless be an increase of manufactures.

The Palomares Hotel, one of the finest in Southern California, costing \$112,000, is full of guests. The public building, costing \$100,000, is a fine and a marble replica of the Goddard-Pomona, presented by Rev. C. F. Loop.

Pomona now has three banks, two of which are national banks. One of the latter—the National Bank of Pomona—has a capital of \$100,000, and the other, the First National Bank, has a paid-up capital of \$50,000. At the same time the First National Bank increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The two older banks held deposits, at the date of the latest published report, to the amount of \$187,600.

The city has eleven churches, all the leading denominations being represented. The schools are high class, and at Claremont is a college with twelve teachers.

The business of the railroads has been very heavy during the past year. That of the Southern Pacific in 1891 being more than double what it was in 1890.

The clearing of clouded lands during the past year has been of great advantage, and has done much to establish confidence.

It is most difficult for a stranger to believe that the city of Pomona is only about ten years old. What will it be in ten years more!

**CLAREMONT.**  
Distance from Los Angeles, 37 miles; elevation, 1143 feet; population, 250.  
Claremont, which lies in the foothills, a couple of miles northeast of Pomona, is, practically, a suburb of the latter place. It is another of the boom towns that were laid out in 1887 along the railroad, later having been sold to speculators at a high price. The hotel erected at that time is now a college with twelve teachers, which is largely attended from Pomona and Ontario, having at present over 100 scholars. New buildings are being added. Around Claremont are a number of beautiful, productive vineyards, in which the aesthetic is combined with the useful, orange orchards being bordered by flowers and plants in profusion. "Rosemont," one of these places, planted in young orange trees, was sold last year to a St. Louis gentleman for \$13,000.

Some of the best oranges have been sold in the East for as much as \$5 a box. A number of new tracts have been planted during the past two years and some handsome residences erected. Besides the orchard land there is some damp land near Claremont which is being cleared for cultivation in early vegetables. The Pomona Orange Belt Irrigation District, formed under the Wright act, comprises about 4000 acres along the foothills from Claremont to Lodi. A tunnel has been run in Thompson's Canyon and it is expected to get water from the Arrowhead reservoir, above San Bernardino. Prof. Baldwin of the college is under contract with the Pomona Land and Water Company to build a street railroad between Pomona and Claremont, to be operated by electricity.

**SANTA ANITA.**  
Distance from Los Angeles, 35 miles; elevation, 1212 feet; population, census, 1891, 1,892 (estimated), 150.

Soon after leaving Claremont the train passes for a couple of miles through the sandy and rocky stretches of Santa Anita.

North Ontario, the highest point between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, while more of a place than North Pomona, has not grown to the unreasonable expectations of its founders. It has been considerably hampered by boom townships, which have now been adjusted. Many improvements are projected for the present year. The shipments of oranges and lemons

from North Ontario station for the season of 1890-91 were 2179 boxes, most of which came from the parent colony. Ashford distance northwest is a marble deposit, which is being investigated.

**ONTARIO.**

A Section Where Orange and Lemon Trees Reach Perfection.

Distance from Los Angeles, 45 miles; population, census, 1891, 1,892 (estimated), 1,000.  
**EUCLID AVENUE, A MAGNIFICENT** drive, with its four rows of trees, has improved greatly in appearance during the past three years. The eucalyptus trees are now stately in appearance and the grevilleas and palms are attaining a good height. The avenue extends seven miles in a straight line, from one mile south of the Southern Pacific to Antonio Heights, 2000 feet high, in the foothills, where some fine residences have been erected. The drive to a four-wheel car, carrying two and running down by gravity, carries the animals, will, ere long, be replaced by an electric road. The cars do not at present connect with all trains at North Ontario, so that passengers sometimes have to wait an hour or walk the two miles. For its whole distance the avenue is now lined with orange orchards except a few ten-acre tracts.

Ontario has an excellent and ample water supply. The land-owners also own the water, and the water is being over 70 cents per acre. It is distributed in cement ditches and in concrete and iron pipes.

Ontario prides itself on the thrifty growth of its orange and lemon trees, for which this section appears to be specially adapted. The Ontario took all the lemon prizes at the State fair. At the recent citrus fair Ontario took second prize for budded lemons, as a locality, and Ontario exhibitors took six other prizes for lemons. The shipments of oranges and lemons from Ontario (including North Ontario) for the season 1890-91 were 8642 boxes. There were also shipped in 1891 1500 boxes of raisins, 212 tons of green fruit and 222 tons of dried fruit. When it is remembered that the first shipment of fruit from Ontario, in carload lots, was made in 1890, and that the trees are all young, this is indeed an excellent showing.

Two fruit-drying and canning factories are projected, stock having been subscribed, one of which will be managed by Mr. Statten, late manager of the China best sugar factory. Besides Ontario fruit they will handle the deciduous fruit product of Cucamonga, which is large.

The planting of trees in the colony during 1891 is estimated at 658 acres of citrus trees and 188 acres of deciduous trees. The total planting during the five years from 1887 to 1891, inclusive, was about 3000 acres citrus and 250 acres deciduous. The planting this season is large, mostly confined to citrus fruits. Some land-owners have been replacing their deciduous trees by oranges and lemons.

It is difficult for the visitor to believe that it is only nine years since the townsite of the "model colony" was laid out by the Chaffey brothers, who have since gone to Australia to establish an irrigated colony under concession from the State. The colony, which they have been very successful, having sold 2,000,000 acres of land. But a few years earlier this was a dreary, waterless, hot and dusty waste of sand, sage-brush and cactus, known to teamsters as the "twenty-two-mile desert." Even places so strikingly prove that water is king in Southern California.

The growth of Ontario has been great since the boom and especially during the past two years. Buildings to the value of nearly \$100,000 have been put up during the past year. There are a number of substantial business blocks, among which may be mentioned the bank block, costing \$80,000, the Pease Block, \$10,000, the Southern Pacific Hotel Block, \$80,000, and the Magnolia Villa, \$25,000. The Ohio sugar factory has started business. Ontario is also the trading point for Cucamonga, Etiwanda and Rincon. The city was recently incorporated as a municipality of the sixth class. A board of trade has been organized.

There are seven churches, organizations, a number of fraternal societies, and good schools with four school buildings that cost \$15,000. Chaffey Agricultural College was endowed with \$100,000 in land by the Chaffey brothers, over half of which has been sold, and the money is yielding a good income. There are seven teachers and about 100 students.

Two banks, the Ontario State Bank and the Citizens' Bank, have an aggregate capital of \$62,500 and deposits of nearly \$100,000. The real estate sales in Ontario during 1891 amounted to about \$400,000. The improved property sold at an average of \$682 an acre and the unimproved property at \$208 an acre. This is for land that in 1888 was bought for \$5 an acre.

The school census shows a total for the colony of 48 census children. The census of 1890 gave Ontario precinct a population of 1239.

Ontario has three postoffices located at Ontario, North Ontario and San Antonio. The business at the Ontario office for 1891 shows \$274







elevation, 860 feet.) Arlington (distance from Los Angeles, 43 miles; elevation, 808 feet.) and Alvarado (distance from Los Angeles, 59 miles; elevation, 688 feet.) we come to South Riverside.

#### SOUTH RIVERSIDE.

A town that is rapidly becoming a manufacturing center. Distance from Los Angeles, 45 miles; elevation, 800 feet; population, 100,000 (estimated).

**FOURTEEN MILES SOUTH OF LOS ANGELES.** Riverside is the thriving county of South Riverside. It is laid out on a foothill location.

High hills encircle it on the south. It is a notable instance of energy well applied to natural resources, and has few equals in material prosperity in Southern California. Steady, substantial improvements are everywhere being made. The colony embraces 14,000 acres. A fertile soil, abundant water supply and favorable climate have all ready made the success of fruit culture certain. There are 2000 acres under cultivation, and the present season's planting will probably be double that of last year, which was 500 acres. The orange, the lemon and the olive are favorite varieties.

The water supply of South Riverside is from cisterns and artesian wells in the Temescal Valley, and is distributed chiefly through vitrified clay and steel pipes. It has an extent at present of fifty miles, including mains and lateral pipes.

But it is not alone as a fruit-growing district that South Riverside is destined to grow and prosper. Its manufacturing industries are among the most extensive and successful in Southern California. The Pacific Clay Manufacturing Company has a plant here, equipped with capacity for an extensive business. When in full operation thirty cars of manufactured articles are shipped monthly, and forty to fifty men are employed. The company manufactures vitrified sewer and water pipes, orchard fumigating, drain tile, terra cotta ware and fire brick. The clay used is from the Temescal Valley, twelve miles from the works, and is of two kinds. The red clay is used for sewer and water pipe, and the white clay for terra cotta, fire brick and chimney tops.

There are also in the line of pottery, and the pottery works manufacture ollas, jugs, crocks and flower-pots. The Porphyry Paving Company has its quarries two miles from the station, and ships on an average of six cars of street-paving material every day. There are forty men employed in these works.

The Standard Fertilizing Company has works here and uses as a basis for its production the gypsum which is found in large quantities near South Riverside.

The business center of South Riverside is keeping pace with the development of the surrounding country, and the business improvements for six months past will approach very near to \$30,000. The Land and Water Company is extending its pipe lines and making preparations for the requirements of an increasing population.

#### RINCON.

Distance from Los Angeles, 51 miles; elevation, 485 feet; population, 100.

The Rincon district is five miles west of South Riverside, and is peculiarly an agricultural territory. Its dairy products rank very high. Vines and deciduous fruit are raised, and the production of cereals, hay and vegetables is especially successful. The soil is chiefly a deep black loam of a moist and semi-arid character.

#### OLIVE.

Distance from Los Angeles, 36 miles; elevation, 284 feet; population, 100.

Leaving Rincon the train follows the windings of the Santa Ana River, which courses through the low range of mountains dividing Orange and San Bernardino counties, and after passing Yorba (distance from Los Angeles 39 miles; elevation, 265 feet; population, 100) diverges at Olive, a wide-awake and enterprising little town, nestled at the foot of the hills. The land surrounding the town is all in a high state of cultivation, water in abundance for irrigation purposes being brought from the Santa Ana River through a concrete tunnel 700 feet long and 6 feet 9 inches in diameter, and a pipe of fully thirty heads of water. The construction of this tunnel is now being completed at a cost of \$5000.

Acres upon acres of oranges, vines and other luscious fruits have been planted the past two years, and preparations are now being made for heavy planting the coming season.

The principal manufacturing enterprise is the Olive Milling Company, the only establishment of its kind in the county. This one establishment ships over 125 tons of freight per week, and is obliged to run day and night to fill orders. The mill is run by water power, and of this there is a sufficiency to run all the manufacturing in the county, were they located with a view to utilizing the water.

Four passenger cars per day furnish ample transportation to all points. Several stores, postoffice, blacksmith shops, express office and other establishments furnish the necessities and luxuries of life. There are good schools and a church hard by, and a comfortable hotel. A school house has been voted for a new schoolhouse, to be located on slightly grounds, overlooking the entire valley. Arrangements are now being made to put in a fifteen-horse power Pelton wheel, to give the power necessary for existing and projected manufacturing enterprises.

As a residence locality, Olive has not its superior in the Santa Ana Valley. Its people are contented, prosperous and happy, and have great faith in its ultimate importance, not only as a beautiful residence portion of the valley, but also as a manufacturing center.

#### ORANGE.

**A Thriving Place, With Many Beautiful Rural Homes.** Distance from Los Angeles, 35 miles; elevation, 128 feet; population, 800, 1892 (estimated).

**LITTLE FARTHER DOWN THE SURF LINE.** At the junction, where the Surf Line diverges from the Kite-shaped Track, is Orange, so named on account of the many fine orange groves surrounding it. It is an incorporated city.

The soil is unsurpassed, being especially adapted to oranges, soft-shelled walnuts, grapes, figs, olives, all deciduous fruits, barley, peanuts, corn and potatoes, according to the special tract selected. About 60 per cent. of the acreage is sandy loam, 30 gravel, 5 adobe and 5 clay.

The principal portion is supplied with an abundance of pure, wholesome water, forced by steam power from an inexhaustible source, the center of gravity. That portion east of Cambridge street is supplied by pipe from the Hoyt reservoir, at the foothills four miles distant.

The Santa Ana Valley irrigation system is one of the best in the State. It covers an area of 14,000 acres, of which are actually watered. The company has seventy-five miles of ditches, and there are private

ditches aggregating a like number of miles. The concrete main building near Olive Heights is 6 feet 9 inches in diameter, being one of the largest in the world.

In the absence of grape vines the most important product raised in this vicinity is, perhaps, the orange. The oranges, soft-shelled walnuts, deciduous fruits, Muscat grapes, peanuts and potatoes, in the order named. The largest acreage of plantings this year are, first, Muscat vines; second, soft-shelled walnuts, and third, oranges.

There are three depots, from which large shipments of products are made. From one of these the following shipments for twelve months have been obtained:

Oranges	17,026 boxes
Potatoes	10,656 sacks
Peanuts	354 sacks
Eggs	3,786 cases
Cabbage	2,154 crates
Onions	1,848 sacks
Walnuts	1,070 boxes
Dried fruits	1,000 sacks
Hay	1,487 bales
Wheat	947 sacks
Honey	333 cases

Then are three extensive packing and shipping-houses where these and other products are brought and packed for market, while at McPerson, one of the most efficient corps of teachers, a handsome bank, two good hotels, the Tenet, the Dobner and the Pixley blocks are among the public buildings.

Orange is justly proud of her beautiful plaza in the center of the city, and also in embryo near the Santa Fé depot. A public library of some 1200 volumes is maintained by the people. Many valuable improvements have been made in and around the city within the last three years, and since the vine disease is known to be a thing of the past and orchardists have absolute control of the soil, a feeling of general satisfaction pervades the community. Real estate is in demand.

#### ANAHEIM.

**The Parent Colony of Southern California—A Solid Community.** Distance from Los Angeles, 27 miles; elevation, 100 feet; population, 1573; (estimated), 1890.

**ANAHEIM IS AN INCORPORATED CITY.** It is the second in size and importance in Orange county. It is located seven miles from the seacoast and near the point of conjunction of the Brea hills and Santiago range, which location guarantees immunity from severe frosts and high desert winds. The temperature rarely falls to 30° in the coldest nights or reaches 100° in the warmest days of summer.

There is a great diversity of land and products raised thereon about Anaheim. One can raise to perfection almost every variety of fruit, vegetable, nut, cereal or flower. Oranges, lemons and walnuts are probably the most successful and profitable fruits grown here, and are being the most largely planted. The best quality of land, improved, with water privileges, is about 100 to \$3000 per acre; unbroken lands without water stock may be had for from \$25 to \$75 per acre, according to quality. The city has been organized under the Wright Irrigation Act, and has issued \$20,000 bonds to perfect the irrigation system. The district embraces 32,000 acres of fine land, 15,000 acres of which are under cultivation, and includes Anaheim, Fullerton, Yorba, Central, Orange and Buena Park. Ample irrigation facilities were had up to the present time from the Anaheim River, which divides the city into two parts, 32,000 acres of fine land, 15,000 acres of which are under cultivation, and includes Anaheim, Fullerton, Yorba, Central, Orange and Buena Park.

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water service; \$3500 is being spent in sinking a new well, building a 15-in. tank, etc., for the water works; \$15,000 will go for new fire apparatus and hose, and the contract has just been let for a handsome two-story brick city hall.

A company has just been organized with a capital of \$500,000, divided among 200 stockholders, for the purpose of building and operating a beet-sugar factory on the cooperative plan. It is the first organization of the kind in the United States. The stockholders have pledged themselves to plant 3000 acres in beets for a term of five years, and it is assured that the profits of the industry, together with the Government bounty of 2 cents per pound on the manufactured sugar, will pay for the entire plant in that time and net the stockholders a handsome price for their beets besides. It is proposed to have the factory built and in full operation in time for next season's crop.

#### FULLERTON.

**A Boom Town That Is Being Rapidly Developed on Merit.** Distance from Los Angeles, 21 miles; elevation, 100 feet; population, 500.

**FULLERTON IS THE YOUNGEST TOWN IN ORANGE COUNTY.** It has a number of fine business blocks, cement sidewalks, complete water system for mains in all the streets, and gas works which are connected with the different

merchandise houses, hotels, etc. The town and vicinity are furnished with water for irrigation purposes from the ditches of the Union Water Company, which waters an area of between 7000 and 8000 acres.

The land surrounding the town is very fertile, and oranges, lemons, walnuts, olives, deciduous fruits, and all kinds of vegetables are raised successfully. At the present time there are in the immediate vicinity 200 acres of bearing orange trees, over 300 acres of young orange trees, a number of which will bear the coming season, and between 75 and 100 acres are being planted to oranges this year. There are also nearly 500 acres set to walnuts, of which one-third are in bearing.

Owing to the diversity of products raised here shipments are made continuously the year round. Fullerton is reached only by the Southern California (Santa Fé) Railroad, which road during the year 1891 hauled exports to the amount of 2552 tons and imports aggregating 1366 tons. The principal shipments are vegetables, fruits and wool.

A cannery is in operation during the summer, to which improvements are being made to handle the entire crop the coming season.

There is a two-story brick schoolhouse costing \$8000 and a \$3000 Presbyterian church, the latter building is reached only by the Southern California (Santa Fé) Railroad, which road during the year 1891 hauled exports to the amount of 2552 tons and imports aggregating 1366 tons. The principal shipments are vegetables, fruits and wool.

While all vegetables, fruits and cereals do remarkably well in this locality, the English walnut and orange have taken the lead. Rivera is the walnut center of Los Angeles county. Standing upon the dome of the hotel and looking to north, east, south and west the eye will follow long lines of this valuable tree in every direction. The cultivation of the walnut and the orange in the past five years has increased the value of all first-class land, from 100 to 150 per cent., it now being impossible to purchase the best land for less than \$500 to \$800 per acre. The orange industry, which second to profit, many orchards have yielded from 350 to 550 boxes, and in some instances as many as 1000 boxes per acre per year, for which the growers received from \$1.25 to \$1.38 per box. From one acre about 1000 boxes of fruit are raised. The fruit on the trees for \$1250. The trees were 18 years old, and the crop was an unprecedented one. Both walnut and orange trees give promise of a heavy yield next year. Corn, alfalfa and winter vegetables are produced in abundance, and are disposed of at a profit in Los Angeles, Pasadena and the foothill cities.

Water in abundance for irrigation is brought from both San Gabriel rivers, while that for domestic use is found in quantities to suit at a depth of from twenty to sixty feet.

In 1891 20,000 boxes of oranges, 1,800,000 pounds of English walnuts and many carloads of corn, alfalfa and winter vegetables were shipped from the railroad station, and in 1892 the shipments were much larger, owing to the large acreage of fruit coming into bearing and the large quantities of cereals being planted.

Ten passenger trains and several freight trains per day on the Kite-shaped Track furnish transportation and shipping facilities to any and all points, the entire satisfaction of the residents.

The town now has a first-class hotel, two public halls, a commodious school building of two rooms, two churches and several stores, shops and livery stables. Another church, of the Christian denomination, will soon be built, as well as an Odd Fellows' two-story brick block. Several new cottages have just been completed and two or three fine residences are now in contemplation.

Rivera is one of the most valuable localities in Los Angeles county; not only is it a beautiful place, but it is the most intelligent cultivation of the soil.

Only a portion of the land surrounding the town is now irrigated, but a water company has been formed and steps are being taken to bring cool, sparkling water in abundance from the mountains back of Whittier—only a few miles distant.

Ten passenger trains a day on the Kite-shaped Track furnish ample railroad facilities for the traveling public. The usual conveniences essential to a quiet, peaceful life in an enterprising locality are enjoyed by the residents of Santa Fé Springs, there being church and school privileges and stores from which the necessities and luxuries of life may be procured at reasonable prices.

The one thing more than another that has made Santa Fé Springs famous, not only in California, but throughout Arizona and the northern Coast States, is its iron sulphur springs.

This spot, with an unobstructed sea breeze from the ocean, only thirteen miles distant, is particularly favored with a marked freedom from the extremes of heat in summer and cold in winter, for which Southern California is noted. Being on elevated mesa land the winters are mild and free from dampness. In summer the thermometer seldom registers above 96° in the shade at noon. The temperature averages 19° cooler in summer than the reports of the Signal Service at Los Angeles.

The contrast between noon and night is much less than at most places in California, which fact makes the locality as good a place for diseases of the throat and lungs as can be found in the State.

**LOS NIETOS.** Distance from Los Angeles, 10 miles; elevation, 150 feet; population, 150.

Los Nietos is at the junction of the Santa Fé Kite-shaped Track and the Southern Pacific branch to Whittier. Twenty trains per day arrive or depart, so that the residents enjoy such railroad facilities as are usually given to a city of considerable size. A large portion of the land in the vicinity of Los Nietos is watered by well-filled canals leading from the banks of the New San Gabriel River, at a point near the foot of the mountains, which portion of country is devoted largely to horticultural interests. Walnuts, oranges and winter vegetables are the chief products of the irrigable lands, while the mesa north and south of the junction

in the growth of Los Angeles city. To say that it has increased from a population of 11,000 in 1880 to one of 50,000 in 1892, does but half tell the tale, for cities may increase largely in population and yet remain backward in improvements. Here the reverse has been the case. Los Angeles, during the past six years, has been entirely transformed. The Hispano-American era of adobe, stage-coaches and mule teams has been replaced by the American era of brick, stone, Pullman cars and fast freight trains.

To describe the improvements that have been made in Los Angeles during the past half decade would require many columns as there are paragraphs available for this article. Besides 'tis an oft-told tale, so all that will be attempted is a brief glance at the most striking features of this remarkable transformation.

Those old Spanish padres were far-sighted fellows and had a keen eye for the beautiful besides. Wherever you find one of their early settlements you may be sure that you have good soil, and ample water supply and scenic attractions to boot. Such was the case at Los Angeles, and is the case at Los Nietos, which is an offshoot from the old mission that has remained a cluster of houses around a crumbling church, while this place has grown to be a busy city. Nature has certainly done her share for Los Angeles. Situated in a

fertile valley, by the side of a river that is never dry, equidistant from ocean and mountain, with the choicest climate of a section where all the climate is good, it was foreordained that Los Angeles should thrive, but the boldness could not foresee, in his wildest dreams, that the city would attain, within so short a space of time, the importance which it has reached today.

As stated, the year 1880 found Los Angeles a town of 11,000 people—a sleepy kind of place, of no particular importance or notoriety, where the merchants plied their wares to sit around on dry goods boxes and discuss the prospects of wool and hides. At the end of the next half decade the great real estate boom had begun in earnest; tracts were being subdivided, population was rapidly coming in, property was being bought and sold, and a glimpse of what was in store for the city began to permeate the minds of broad-minded residents. As yet, however, the improvements were of little note. Adobe buildings were plentiful everywhere, and large business blocks were conspicuous by their absence. The main streets were mud-puddles in winter and dust heaps in summer, while the restful mule still furnished the chief motive power within the city, and apart from the Southern Pacific Railroad, stage coaches kept up communication with the outside world.

There are now in Los Angeles, in round figures, 90 miles of graded and graveled streets, 10 miles of paved streets and 80 miles of cement sidewalks. Most of the street paving is of asphaltum. An internal sewer system, which cost \$74,000 and was voted in 1890, is about completed. The value of buildings erected during the past ten years—and mainly within the past five—is not less than \$20,000,000, whereas, in 1886 the total assessment of all city property was only \$18,458.

Among the principal buildings erected during the past five years are the Courthouse, \$500,000; City Hall, \$200,000; High School, \$60,000; cable railroad power-houses (three) \$125,000; Philadelphia Brewery, \$180,000; Bryson-Bonebrake Block, \$300,000; J. M. Griffith Block, \$170,000; Wilson Block, \$175,000; Hollenbeck Hotel, \$250,000; Westminster Hotel, \$175,000; Catholic Orphan Asylum, \$120,000, and Federal building, \$122,000, which is to be increased by an additional expenditure of \$350,000.

There are four systems of water supply—the irrigating system, under the control of the city, and three domestic supplies, furnished by private corporations, two of which draw their supply from the Los Angeles River, the water of which is owned by the city. Since 1883 the city has been entirely lighted by electricity. There are about 250 electric lamps, with an aggregate candle power of nearly 700,000. Six public parks aggregate in area 542 acres, the largest, which has not yet been improved, covering 450 acres of hill land. Westlake Park has a lake with boats and regular orchestral performances.

The two handsome theaters of Los Angeles seat 1400 and 1000, respectively, and present most of the leading theatrical attractions from the East and Europe. Hazard's Pavilion, where fairs and meetings are held, has a seating capacity of 5000. There is a good race course and baseball grounds.

The telegraph and telephone systems are complete, the latter extending from Ventura on the north to San Bernardino on the east and Santa Ana on the south.

There are a United States court, six superior courts, a township court, two city justices' courts and two police courts. The Supreme Court of California meets here twice a year. The United States Land Office and Internal Revenue Office do a large business.

Los Angeles is headquarters of the military department of Arizona, the expenditures of which aggregate \$500,000 annually. The First Brigade, N.G., comprising two regiments, also has headquarters here.

The assessed value of city property increased from \$9,294,074 in 1882-83 to \$45,953,704 in 1891-92. The city has a little less than \$1,000,000 in outstanding bonds, bearing interest at 6 per cent. The receipts and expenditures of the city have averaged \$1,000,000 annually for the past two years. There are over seventy men in the police force, and an equal number in

the fire department, which is efficient, with seven engines and a fire alarm system.

The schools of Los Angeles are second to none in the United States. The course of study in the public schools extends over twelve years, from the kindergarten to the High School, whose graduates are ready for the State University. The California Branch State Normal School is a prosperous institution, standing in five acres of ground. There are over two hundred teachers in the public schools, whose salaries range from \$80 to \$165 per school month for nine months. There were 11,084 children last year, of whom 8744 were enrolled. Over 1000 of the census school children attend private schools, which are numerous. The Methodist University is a flourishing institution, with branch colleges here and in adjacent towns, of liberal arts, medicine, theology and agriculture. The Baptists, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics also have colleges, besides which there are many private ones. Added to these is a large number of private schools, who give instruction in music, painting, languages and other branches.

There are about fifty church organizations, most of which occupy their own buildings. The Young Men's Christian Association has a handsome home, with the latest gymnastic apparatus and conveniences. The public library, located in the City Hall, contains nearly 80,000 volumes. During 1891, 212,312 volumes were circulated. The fraternal and benevolent societies are numerous and active.

Los Angeles has nineteen banks, containing deposits of over \$60,000,000. The clearing-house business of Los Angeles last year showed a considerable percentage of increase, while that of the country at large showed a decrease. The increase of deposits in the banks of Los Angeles during the past five years has been 100 per cent.

Los Angeles is favorably situated for commerce. Low grades in the mountains and freedom from snowstorms offer great advantages to railroads over more northern routes. The Southern Pacific adds it cheaper to bring freight from the East to San Francisco by way of Los Angeles than direct across the Sierra Nevada. It is only 1800 miles from the wharves of San Pedro to the nearest point on the Atlantic. Every advantage is in favor of the southern route, and traffic over this route naturally centers at Los Angeles.

The wholesale houses of Los Angeles carry heavy stocks and do a large trade from Ventura on the north to Arizona on the southeast. Business is in a healthy, solid condition. Failures are rare. A number of San Francisco and Eastern houses have established branches in Los Angeles, and more are coming. The chief exports from Los Angeles are oranges, wheat, barley, potatoes and vegetables, beans, canned goods, fresh and dried fruit, raisins, nuts, wine and brandy and wool. The chief imports are lumber, coal, iron, machinery, iron, coal, household goods, plants and trees, hardware, live stock, ale and beer, canned goods, dry goods and paper. The exports from Los Angeles by one of the transcontinental lines—the Southern Pacific—for 1891 were about 65,000 tons, and the imports 25,000 tons. Over 5,000,000 pounds of lumber was imported by way of San Pedro. In 1891, beside the large quantity which came by way of Redondo. During the same period 1452 tons of wheat was exported from San Pedro. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company handled about 60,000 tons of freight at San Pedro and Redondo in 1891, of which about 60 per cent. was imports.

The ports of Los Angeles are San Pedro and Redondo. The second time that Congress will soon appropriate several million dollars for the improvement of the first-named harbor, where ships frequently arrive from Europe and Australia. The Southern Pacific is building a wharf 6000 feet long at North Santa Monica.

While Los Angeles is not a manufacturing city, there are several hundred manufacturing establishments, great and small, within the city limits. The chief difficulty in the way is the lack of cheap fuel, which difficulty it is hoped soon will be overcome by the discovery of natural gas, traces of which are abundant; a greater supply of petroleum, now much used; or the completion of a railroad through the coal fields of Southern Utah and Nevada. Raw materials are plentiful, such as fruits and vegetables, hides, and a great variety of wool. Among the existing establishments are fruit canneries, fruit crystallizing works, wineries, brewery, brickyards, ice works, planing mills, flour mills, foundries, furniture manufacturing, lithographers and cement and iron pipe works.

Even lines of railroad now center in Los Angeles. The Santa Fé system has its main line running east from San Bernardino via Barstow, the Kite-shaped Track, a line to San Diego and short lines to Redondo and Ballona. The Southern Pacific runs northward to San Francisco and eastward to the high Arizona. It has local lines to San Pedro, Santa Ana, Santa Monica and Whittier. Independent lines are the San Gabriel Rapid Transit, to Monrovia; the Los Angeles and Pacific, to Santa Monica (not at present in operation); a line to Redondo; and the Santa Ana and Terminal Railway, which has lines from Los Angeles to Pasadena and from Los Angeles to tide-water at San Pedro, where wharves are being built; also a short line to Glendale, which is to be extended to Buena Vista in Ventura county. A road is projected which will probably soon be built to Salt Lake by way of the rich mineral and coal fields of Southern Utah and Nevada, shortening the distance to Chicago 300 miles and giving Los Angeles an ore reduction and cheap coal for fuel. The opening of such a road would give a great impetus to manufacturing in Los Angeles. It is thought probable that the Terminal Railway may prove the entering wedge in this much-needed enterprise.

In no line of development has Los Angeles made more remarkable progress than in the construction of street railroads, the present system being probably superior to that of any city of equal population in the United States. Five years ago there were two short cable roads, each a mile and a quarter long, and four horse-car lines—three of them horse-drawn—covering an aggregate length of sixteen and a half miles. Today there are nearly 100 miles of street railroad track, of which 25 per cent. are cable and more than 80 per cent. electric road. These roads carried nearly 12,000,000 passengers last year. The electric line is still extending its system.

The real estate sales are, of course, not what they were during the boom, when they reached nearly \$100,000,000 in one year, still, they are by no means trifling. The transfers for which considerations are mentioned, in the course of 1891, aggregated over \$17,000,000. Real estate values are now on a solid, healthy basis, and many careful Eastern investors are quietly picking up property at figures which will yield them a good profit within the next few years.

The visit to Los Angeles of several good hotels in Los Angeles, of which the chief are the Westminster, Nadeau and Hollenbeck. The foundation of a magnificent hotel was constructed on South

Main street a few years ago at a cost of \$150,000, but has not yet been completed.

The man must, indeed, be purblind who does not see that Los Angeles has a brilliant future. It is safe to prophesy that the population of this city in 1900 will be considerably over 100,000.

**FUTURE ORANGE CROPS.** [California Fruit Grower.] Some weeks since we saw in nearly all our State exchanges, and many from other sections of the country, what was alleged as the statement of E. L. Goodsell of New York to a Tribune reporter, that during the next ten years the orange production of the United States would reach 34,000,000 boxes. We regarded the estimate a high one and so stated.

Mr. Goodsell, in referring to our statement, says: I notice your comment in a recent issue of your paper, where you question the statement that the population of this city in 1900 will be considerably over 100,000.



## CRINOLINE COMING.

Leading New York and Paris Modistes on It.

Worth Not Yet Reconciled to the Return of Its Reign.

Crinoline Will Give the Dressmakers Ample Opportunity to Display

Costly Lace Trimmings, but Very Few Women Are Willing to Carry Off the Crinoline in a Graceful and Becoming Way.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Now that the crinoline is actually upon us, New York women are half alarmed at the prospect of so soon going hoop-skirted. "Can it be possible that I must wear a crinoline such as my grandmother wore!" they exclaim. And then they bow to the dictates of fashion and order their gowns made a little wider.

The modistes have widely divergent views on the subject, although nearly all are willing to concede a greater fullness of skirt. Some are firmly against it, and others say, "Let us have something new, no matter what it may be." But let the modistes speak for themselves. Without their aid no fashion

"Now, if we were making such a dress according to the old style, we would be obliged to cut the lace into pieces to fit the shape of the 'tie-back,' for it is too deep to use as a skirt-foot lace merely. Oh, the crinolines are giving the dressmakers beautiful opportunities to spend their customers' money!"

"I, for one, favor the crinoline with my whole heart. If women were to wear the skirts which they wore during the war—fully five yards around—it would please me, for, then, I could make a creditable showing when Madame gave me carte blanche for a ball gown. Mrs. Abraham Lincoln's finest reception gown in her last season in the White House was six yards in circumference. How much I would enjoy making such a voluminous dress for Mrs. Grover Cleveland to wear at her first drawing-room!"

NEW YORK EXCLUSIVES LOOK ASKANCE AT THE STYLE.

A Fifth avenue dressmaker, whose name cannot be given for obvious reasons, sighed a little when asked her opinion of the crinoline, and said: "Really, I favor it because it gives me an opportunity to do so much for slender women. And I shall use it with them whenever I have occasion. With the crinoline I can gown a thin woman until she is grace itself."

"But I fear that I shall have difficulty in persuading my fashionable customers to adopt anything radically different from what they have been wearing. They are women of great wealth and of such high social standing that they are observed everywhere they go, and in everything they do. To rush suddenly into the extreme of any

well placed in society to be a season behind the times."

OPINION OF THE HIGH PRIESTESS OF DRESS.

Mrs. Henrietta Russell, the dressmaker, who, although not a modiste, had the pleasure of designing gowns and color combinations for Mrs. Whitney at Newport two years ago, and who suggested a tulle dress for the beautiful Sallie Hargrove Elliot, is distinctly opposed to the crinoline, because it destroys the opportunity which might be had for observing the graceful motions of the body.

"However, crinoline," says Mrs. Russell, "is no more than a tight waist, nor a linen collar nor bonnet strings. They are all unbecoming and absurd. And I told Mrs. Potter Palmer so in a lecture at her house the other day."

IN A BIG NEW YORK STORE.

An old modiste, who has long had general charge of the dressmaking designs in a very big New York store, was outspoken in her dislike of the crinolines, and very pessimistic, too.

"But they will come in, I know," she exclaimed bitterly. "They will come in just because I do not want them to, and because I am afraid I cannot please my customers with such outlandish effects. Everything has gone against me this year, and I am sure this will."

"I was afraid of cholera, and, behold, it came to our shores. I did not want the Democratic party in power, and now it is upon us. And I am afraid the crinoline will come, too. Oh, dear, what a disastrous year!"

A SURE SIGN.

On one of the cross-town streets, near the park, there is a dealer who handles

## THE MAN FROM CALIFORNIA.

His Name Not Mentioned, but the Golden West Is Proud of Him.

"The man who has never gone hunting and fishing in California in June, with the necessary accompaniments and plenty of time on his hands," said the man from Corbett's native state, "has made a failure of life. He isn't really in it."

"Did you get that sun-kissed nose, that peeling neck and those tan colored hands on a hunting and fishing excursion in California?" asked the man who had his feet on the table.

"There were six in our party," said the other, ignoring the interruption. "We entered the mountains just back of Altadena. We had burros, guns, provender and fishing tackle ad libitum. Our first camp was pitched about 7,000 feet above the sea level, and I can knock any man down that disputes that assertion to the extent of a single inch. The resinous odors of balsams and firs."

"See guidebook," murmured the man in the slouch hat.

"I will," said the other, and the sound of falling water lulled us to sleep. The next morning was foggy, and from our perch we could see plainly Altadena, Pasadena and limitless stretches of valley and plain, with dark green squares of lemon and orange orchards, and a speck of sea on its surface. The only thing that loomed up between us and Japan was distance."

"And the protective tariff!" suggested the man with the russet shoes.

"The next man that interrupts me," said the speaker, flicking his ashes from the end of his half-smoked cigar, "will be had."

"I have a worse cigar than this in my pocket. I shall simply light it."

A deep, dark silence fell upon the group.

"Seven thousand feet above the ravages of the advertising agent," he continued, "I had a fine view of the country. On the rocks and cliffs there were nothing to remind you of your liver or kidneys. No liquid glue man with a paint pot and brush had ever seen the place. Down in the swale of moist gypsum below the spring there was a bear track as big as a saucer, but we stuck to our camp biscuit and canned corn and let the bear alone."

"The next night found us in the main San Gabriel canyon arranging rod and line to whip the dops and shallows of the finest trout stream in all California, and at 10 o'clock the next day we counted the catch. Five of us had fish, leaving one to watch camp. We had bagged 247 trout that measured all the way from five to fourteen inches in length. We kept this up for five days, and all the chowder and things we didn't eat the burros did, along with their everyday diet of thistles, cactus, rubber blankets and shingles. We had one big, overgrown burro we christened Chicago. This ravenous animal would swallow everything in sight and then gnaw at the tent pins."

"On the ninth day we climbed again up, into the region of pure and simple balsam of health, and on the evening of the tenth day our camp was pitched 10,800 feet above bilge water. We could look out over the Mojave desert, the boundless domain of the bronzed lizard and horned toad—away on out over the trackless void toward Salt Lake, Denver, home. From this exalted position we went forth to shoot down the mountain sides, into the echoing canyons with no bottoms, along the crests and crags, in and out of caves and—"

"What did you shoot?"

"It makes no difference what we shot. The California game laws are as good as law deer at this season. So we didn't kill any deer. At least we didn't call them deer. We called them caribou. There were two of them. They weighed eighty pounds each. The killing was done in self defense. We skinned these caribou and hung them on the limb of the spruce, out of the reach of mountain lions."

"The next day the two shooters who went out came into camp about 4 p. m. and asked all hands to come along quick—they had something to carry." What that something proved to be was a fine, fat, overgrown pig, which was as fat as a hog. It weighed about 150 pounds. The two shooters who went out came into camp about 4 p. m. and asked all hands to come along quick—they had something to carry."

"I didn't shoot any caribou or bear myself, but I want you to understand that I am a hunter. I have been hunting for the other side of the big game act. I found two bear trees that contained about fourteen bushels, as nearly as we could estimate it, of honey."

"We were fifteen days in the mountains, and on the thirteenth day of our sojourn, I was hit by a caribou, by a bear and a wild hog, which is a better tally by at least three points than John the Baptist could boast in his most halcyon and vociferous days. Gentlemen, will you join me in a glass of wild cherry phosphate or something of the kind across the camp way?"

"He knew the crowd. It was his easiest way to avoid a return fire. They joined him.—Chicago Tribune.

GILMORE HATED DISCORD.

How Gilmore hated a discord! He could detect an "off" note in the least of things. His hand would quickly catch the glance of the man who was responsible for it. That would be enough. It wouldn't occur again.

Bob Hilliard, Al Chapin, of the Stock exchange, and Billy Neefus went down to Manhattan Beach one evening to hear a concert. Hilliard was curious to know if it required any special training to hammer an anvil in the chorus. Neefus wagered a champagne supper that Hilliard would not dare to take part in the chorus, and Hilliard accepted. He went back to the dressing room and put on a clean shirt, and went out with the other men, hammer in hand. When the chorus started Hilliard's hammer fell with the others, and everything went all right until the closing line of the chorus. Then Hilliard's hammer came down with a crash, and a second of perfect silence followed. A second of perfect silence followed. A second of perfect silence followed.

"The next morning Gilmore and Hilliard met each other in the surf. Gilmore was a little depressed. Hilliard asked him what the matter was.

"My anvil chorus was spoiled last night," said Hilliard.

"How?" asked Gilmore.

"Hilliard confessed that he was the cause of it, and Gilmore said he felt it couldn't have been one of his own men.—New York Advertiser.

REMARKABLE REASONS FOR DUELS.

Colonel Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog; Colonel Ramsey in one about a servant; Mr. Featherstone in one about a recruit; Sterne's father in one about a goose; and another gentleman in one about a bottle of anchovy sauce.

"One of the reasons for the duel between Montgomery and Ramsey was that Montgomery was a dog lover, and Ramsey was a dog hater. The other reasons were that Montgomery was a servant lover, and Ramsey was a servant hater. The other reasons were that Montgomery was a recruit lover, and Ramsey was a recruit hater. The other reasons were that Montgomery was a goose lover, and Ramsey was a goose hater. The other reasons were that Montgomery was an anchovy sauce lover, and Ramsey was an anchovy sauce hater."

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## THE WHITE HOUSE.

Men Who are Fixtures in the Mansion.

And Who Hold on Undisturbed by Partisan Greed.

Though Presidents May Come and Presidents May Go.

Through Six Administrations—Men Who Cherish Lincoln's Memory Tenderly and Have Faithfully Served His Successors.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. HILE in Washington all visitors go to see the White House. To the White House, as an enviable abode, Presidents continually do come. From it, in due course of time, they inevitably must go, but in spite of the incomings and outgoings in that corner of the mansion devoted to executive business the wheels of official work roll on forever.

That they may turn with freedom and smoothness, a clerical force has

been organized on the basis of business ability rather than political preference. Some of its members have been "in harness" a score of years or more. Their ripe experience and perfect familiarity with the office routine are invaluable in the conduct of business which must proceed without regard to changing administrations.

Col. C. L. Prudden, the assistant secretary at the Executive Mansion, has been on duty within those time-honored walls twenty-one years. That certainly makes him old enough to vote, but if he voted at the last election nobody but himself knows on which side his ballot counted.

Col. Prudden came to Washington in the early days of the civil war with the boys in blue. His regiment, the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, went into camp at Alexandria. His exceptional skill with the pen made his services of such value to the adjutant that he was soon withdrawn from the ranks and assigned to clerical duty.

His reports, rivaling steel engraving in artistic finish, attracted attention at headquarters, with the result that he was transferred to that wider field of duty. When his regiment received marching orders he was not permitted to rejoin it, but was retained where his pen might do mighty service in directing others' swords.

TRANSFERRED TO THE WHITE HOUSE. Eventually he was installed at a desk in the War Department, and from there was ordered on special duty to the White House. In 1872, during Gen. Grant's administration, he was regularly appointed on the official staff, and there he has remained from administration to administration until the present day.

To Col. Prudden is intrusted the duty of putting down in writing the history of every official transaction in the White House. Every nomination made by the President, from a Cabinet minister to a postmaster in a country crossroad, with its subsequent fate in the Senate, is recorded by him. All communications between the Executive Mansion and the executive departments are entered on his books. Copies of the President's messages, annual and incidental, are made by him, and are personally delivered to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The clerical work connected with the social functions also falls to the care of the assistant secretary, and his long acquaintance with the official and social world of Washington, together with his tactful knowledge of the precedence due to rank and station, renders him a valuable assistant in the matter of selecting and placing the guests on the occasions of the various state ceremonies.

LINCOLN LIKED HIM. Col. William H. Crook has a record of twenty-eight years in the White House. It is almost unique in the history of the mansion. His rare fund of personal reminiscences would make a volume of absorbing, as well as historic, interest, while his collection of sayings is of priceless value. One relic, which, to him, is worth its weight in gold, is a card on which is written:

My man Crook has been drafted. I can not spare him. P. M. G., please fix. March 5, 1865. A. LINCOLN.

That tells the story of his early days in the White House. He was a soldier in a Maryland regiment when he was

detailed in November, 1864, to act as special body guard to President Lincoln. That he was not alone faithful in the performance of his duty, but that he found especial favor in the eyes of his beloved chief, is attested by the cherished bit of writing.

It was his privilege to accompany Mr. Lincoln on the memorable journey to City Point and Petersburg just before the fall of Richmond, and later, on the trip to Richmond, made in Admiral Porter's barge. Col. Crook was one of the party, and he kept especial guard over the President on the march from the landing at Rockett's to the center of the captured city.

His daily intercourse with Mr. Lincoln naturally gave him an intimate knowledge of his character, and there is probably no man living today who can testify from personal experience to so many deeds of kindness and thoughtful consideration on the part of the martyr President as can "his man Crook."

Eight Presidents have taken the oath of office during Col. Crook's term of service, two of whom have met a cruel death by assassination, two have held the high office by succession, one served eight years, one was the first to represent his party in a period of twenty-four years, and the last will yield his place to his predecessor.

An army of office-seekers have crossed the threshold of the Executive Mansion since Col. Crook first entered, and he has had vivid recollections of times when he has had to elbow his way through a dense crowd to reach his office desk. If civil service has brought no business elsewhere, it certainly has to the White House.

Col. Crook has served almost every capacity from doorkeeper up to his present position, which is that of disbursing clerk. He also has charge of the pay roll. His large experience in

the White House on that fatal 14th of April. I went to the carriage with him and he said to me "Good-night, Pendel." I was still at the door when they came with the news that the President had been shot, and I ran up stairs at once and told Capt. Robert, his son."

Then he tells how little "Tad," the President's youngest son, came running to him, and throwing his arms around him, cried: "Tom Pendel, they have killed papa!" which was his pet name for father. He took him in his arms, carried him to his room, and, undressing him, placed him in bed, and remained by his side until he fell asleep from the exhaustion of weeping. Many more sad stories does he tell of those grievous times, and then he shows his souvenirs—a photograph of a beardless youth, which is inscribed: "To Thomas F. Pendel, with kind regards of Robert T. Lincoln;" a photograph of Abraham Lincoln and one of Mrs. Lincoln; a letter to "His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President," which says: "You will confer a personal favor upon me by retaining as principal doorkeeper Thomas F. Pendel. He has been a sober, honest, faithful and obliging servant."

It is signed: "Yours respectfully, Mary Lincoln."

A letter of similar import from Robert T. Lincoln is also among his treasures, and a bit of the coat which was worn by the President when he was shot. These relics are as dear to him as a babe to its mother, and the pathos of his story is enhanced by the tenderness with which he handles them.

A DISCERNING EYE. William Du Bois was detailed from the Metropolitan Police Force for duty at the Executive Mansion in 1880, during the administration of President Hayes, and very soon thereafter was permanently installed as usher, a position he has held for twenty years. He has become very familiar with the ways and devices of White House visitors, and can judge, with a fair degree of accuracy, the nature of their demands before he admits them. Office-seekers are readily distinguished from sight-seers by his practiced eye, but he is courteous to all.

These are the veterans of the White House phalanx who "speed the parting and welcome the coming" presidents. With one accord their speed to the parting this year is a hearty "Godspeed!" their welcome, a cordial "Hail to the Chief!"

[Copyright, 1893.]

THE CAT NATURE. The cat's spirit of independence is the most distinct characteristic of her nature. As Mme. de Custine rightly said, the cat's great difference from, and, according to her sentiments, superiority to, the dog lies in her calm insistence on selection which invariably accompanies her apparent docility. To the dog proprietorship is masquerade; he knows his home, and he recognizes without question the man who has paid for, feeds and on occasion kicks him with all the easy familiarity of ownership. He follows that man undoubting and unnoted, grateful for a word, even thankful for an oath.

But the cat is a creature of a very different stamp. She will not even stoop to conquer, nor be tempted out of her nature by offers of reward. She absolutely declines instruction; nay, even persuasion is less upon her for any permanent effect it may be designed to have. You may be the legal possessor of a cat, but you cannot govern her affections.—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

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Crinolines of the past.

can be fully carried out. So they certainly deserve a hearing.

REDFERN DOES NOT FEAR CRINOLINE, HE CAN SUBMIT IT.

Redfern of Fifth avenue, Paris and London, says:

"I am ready for the crinoline whenever my patrons desire it. My specialty is fine fitting, and an observance of all the outlines of the body, limbs and all. I make my dresses preserve these lines, as a rule, and the crinoline is an entire departure. I do not, personally, think it is either pretty or graceful."

"But I am so modifying it that I give a fullness without roundness. I do not favor the crinoline as a general feature."

WORTH DOES NOT PROPOSE TO FALL INTO LINE.

Worth, who claims to be the first man who ever made a real study of woman's dress, says:

"I decline to fall in line with those who are urging the introduction of the hoop-skirt."

"It is ridiculous and can endure only a little while. The hoop-skirt, or crinoline, destroys a woman's outlines and takes away all grace. Besides that, it is not individual. If I see that one of my customers is too slender about the limbs, I make her gowns fuller. But if she is a stout woman, I put in neither bone nor steel. This is the way I have always done, regardless of 'style' or 'fashion.' And this I shall continue to do."

"To say that 'Mr. Worth uses crinoline,' or 'Mr. Worth does not use crinoline,' is false, for he both uses it and lets it alone."

"The padded shoulders! Ah, never! I produce the proper shoulder effect by the draperies of the waist. To pad a woman's shoulders until she is rigid in outline up to her ears, and to then set her in a barrel-shaped skirt that swings as she walks, is to produce a vision which is, to my mind, a cross between a balloon and a marionette."

FELIX IS WEAR





It has been very truly said that "He who fears God fears to sit at ease." We have no right to indulge in idleness. Our time is not our own. It has been given us for some good purpose. We have but one life to live, and all the good that we do for humanity must be done within the limits of this short earth life of ours.

But what can I do? inquires the young girl. I have not any money, nor any influence. I should like to do something to make the world better and happier, if I only knew where to begin.

I am very glad to know that some of the young ladies of Los Angeles who have pleasant and elegant homes have considered this question and have set to work to solve it by opening that pleasant room in the First Presbyterian church to their sisters who are employed in our stores and business offices in town, and that they have invited them to come there with their lunches, and spend the noon hour in the midst of cheerful surroundings, where books are provided for their pleasure, and kindly and pleasant intercourse may be enjoyed with their hostesses. Don't you think that these young ladies from our shops and stores and various departments of business appreciate this thoughtfulness on the part of those who are not compelled to be self-supporting, but who thus extend to them the right hand of fellowship? Of course they do, and it makes them feel as if their way in life were not so hard, and it cheers them to feel that they do not stand apart from the others, but that they may enter into and share their lives.

I have met some very interesting girls among the young ladies who stand behind our shop counters, young ladies of culture, of ambition and gentle manners. The time is long past when to be self-supporting is regarded as a social stigma. The world is waking up more and more to the beautiful truth that we are all members of one family, whatever be our lot in life. But in this age everyone may be educated if they so desire, if not at our schools and colleges, then in the world in their own homes, accompanied with the great minds and the immortal thoughts which live in books, and they will find that knowledge is better than wealth.

I have a word that I wish to say to my readers about the importance of system in our daily lives. Make it a rule never to sit down with folded hands. If you have a few spare moments have a good book, which you can pick up if you have not time to read more than a half dozen pages. Then when you are occupied with your thoughts, and those of you who have never made the experiment have no idea of the amount of useful knowledge that may be acquired in these "spare moments." Elvira Burritt, the learned blacksmith, acquired nearly all of his knowledge by knowing how to seize his opportunities at the forge and the anvil. My dear young ladies, we have no "spare moments" for those so-called "helpful" times which have been given us for some good purpose, and there is no rightful place anywhere for utter idleness. Systematize your duties and you will find that you can make many an opportunity for self-improvement.

And then life has a beautiful mission in helpfulness for others. Let the daughters of the rich say by their acts of kindness, as these young girls are saying to whom I have before alluded, to those who have less of leisure than themselves, we all belong to one common sisterhood, and if we can make any of the hard places in your lives more pleasant it is a privilege that we shall enjoy. We shall both get good from it and both be helped.

Bear in mind always that our responsibilities grow with our wealth, and God places us all, some to minister and others to be administered to. It is His work, and to whichever class we belong we may get good and do good.

A life lived for self never pays. The soul grows narrow that lives selfishly and sordidly. But it is beautiful to give kindly deeds, thoughtful words and ever-ready sympathy, and those who are thus thoughtful for others will find their own lives unconsciously blossoming into fragrance and brightness.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

**Molasses Cake.**—One cupful of sugar, one cupful of butter and lard, mixed, two cupfuls of molasses, one teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, a little salt, three-quarters of a cupful of strong coffee and two eggs. Beat all together, add four cupfuls of flour, after mixing well, add one-half cupful of boiling water, in which one teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved. Adding a few currants, raisins and little citron makes it almost as good as fruit cake.

**Flour Pudding.**—One quart of sweet milk, wet and stirred into a little of this cold milk six tablespoonfuls of flour. When the remainder of the milk boils, stir in this wet flour, boil ten minutes more and set away to cool. When cold, add the well-beaten yolks of six eggs, then the whites, which have been beaten to a foam that will pile up; now beat this into the cold pudding until it all looks even and light. Bake another half hour and serve hot.

**Cheese Omelet.**—Butter and cut into quarters a sufficient number of slices of stale bread to make a medium-sized pudding-dish. Over this grate a little dry cheese or cut it into small pieces; add another layer of bread, then cheese, and so on until the dish is nearly full. Make a custard of one pint of milk, two eggs, and a little salt. Pour this over the bread and cheese, and bake a half-hour in a quick oven.

**Sago Pudding.**—Take half a cupful of sago, put in a stewpan with a pint of milk and the yoke of two beaten eggs; keep stirring until the grains are transparent, then they are done; take from the stove and flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla or lemon. For frosting, beat the two whites of the eggs with a cupful of powdered sugar; flavor with vanilla or lemon.

**Cleaning Carpets.**—In all our own experiments we have found nothing so safe and serviceable as a bran slightly moistened—only a very slightly moist—sufficient to hold the particles together. In this case it is not necessary to stop and clean the broom every few minutes.

Sweeping the carpet after the bran has been sprinkled over it not only cleans the carpet and gathers all the dirt into the bran, but keeps the broom clean at the same time.

**Washing Lace.**—Make a lather of good white soap; have it just lukewarm; lay the lace in over night. In the morning squeeze out and put in fresh water; wash in soap, rinse and blue slightly, pin on a cloth and hang out. When dry dip it in sweet milk, squeeze out and lay on the cloth, pick and pull in shape, lay cloth and all between the leaves of a large book, like a geography, and put a weight on it until dry.

Bananas are cheap enough in this city, and a pound of them, it is said, contains more nutriment than three pounds of meat or as many pounds of potatoes, while as a food it is, in every sense, superior to the best wheaten bread. Although it grows spontaneously throughout the tropics, when cultivated its yield is prodigious, for an acre of ground planted with bananas will return as much food material as thirty-three acres of wheat, or over one hundred acres of potatoes. It is not generally understood that bananas are baked, and are very appetizing, and that sliced and placed in a dish, with alternate slices of oranges, they make a most delicious dessert.

Nature is generous with her natural foods in this semi-tropic clime, and all the year we have an abundance of fruits and vegetables, and an abundance plenty of sunshine and fresh air. It does not seem as if there ought to be any victims of dyspepsia where everything essential to health is so abundant. If we could only learn to live sensibly and eat sensibly we might all of us attain our three-score years and ten and still feel young.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

## MRS. MORTON.

The Outgoing "First Lady" of the Land.

A Society Queen as Mother and Homemaker—Daughters of Vice-President Morton Reared in Old-style Simplicity.

**Special Correspondence of The Times.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A personal loss was felt by every member of the President's official family when Mrs. Harrison died; but to Mrs. Morton, the Vice-President's wife, the death in the White House brought also many cares and responsibilities. As the First Lady of the Administration, all matters of social importance would have to be referred to her judgment; her plans and wishes would be those for first consideration, and her decisions would be final. She was loved and admired by



Mrs. Levi P. Morton.

all the women of the Cabinet; nevertheless, she felt no desire to assume the formal public duties of her new position.

But the social world of Washington has long looked to Mrs. Morton as a leader. She was well placed as first lady. Mr. Blaine once said of her, "She is a born organizer. She inspires confidence and loyalty in her social duties, just as she does in her domestic affairs, they move without friction." Mrs. Morton enjoys an old world distinction for social elegance. But although she is famous for her magnificent diplomatic hospitality during the four years' residence in Paris when Mr. Morton was American Minister to France, and as a leader of official circles in Washington and as a society queen in her Fifth avenue home in New York, it has been only a small and minor part of Mrs. Morton's life to really entertain and stand in her place in the elegant. Hundreds have thronged the public receptions to "see Mrs. Morton"—to note her gown, her hair, the deep blue of her eyes, her diamonds, or the manner of her smile and her voice; but this does not constitute the joy of life for her.

**THE MORTON HOMES.**  
The doors of the Vice-President's handsome house on Scott Circle have



Alice and Mary Morton.

never been closed to the public; it is thronged on reception days, and intruded upon by reporters, photograph and autograph seekers, and men and women with "wants" on all days, and courteous attention is accorded each and every one.

It is a cheerful and radiant house. The hall is gay and bright with Turkish and Chinese draperies, wood fires and green palms and cosy corners. The reception rooms are white and gold. Mrs. Morton's official reception room is a dainty tea shade; this opens into a larger room hung in chain-pattern silk, like one of the great-grandmother's gown. The dining-room is in oak and red, with buffets of ebony. The sunny family sitting-room over the library is full of books and singing birds and flowers.

In summer the family lives at Ellerslie, at Rhinebeck on the Hudson. This is an estate of 1000 acres, with a dairy of 100 Guernseys, beautiful Italian gardens, and parks of old elms and maples.

An English lord, spending a few days on the Hudson with them last year, said: "When they entertained me in Paris I thought them remarkable, but now that I see the bigness of their lives in America I cease to wonder."

**THE MORTON DAUGHTERS.**  
Four years ago, when, as Vice-President, Mr. Morton came to Washington,

the five little girls of the family were between the ages of 7 and 15—Edith, Lena, Helen, Alice and little Mary. They are all blue-eyed and fair, blonde like their mother, and all have the strong features of their father. No one will forget the picture of the Vice-President and Mrs. Morton as they walked through the great Pension building at the last inaugural ball, with four lovely young girls beside them, dressed in simple gowns of white mull—the simplest gowns in all that gay assemblage. They lived at the Shoreham while, and the Vice-President was to be seen every morning, or after school hours, taking brisk walks down Connecticut avenue, with three or four pretty girls hanging to his arm, all "holding hands," wholly occupied with one another.

Sometimes the elder daughters took long gallops over the Rock Creek hills, with their father as escort. They all promise to be good horsewomen. Miss Lena looks very pretty with her long braids hanging down over her dark hair, and the younger ones wear their light hair flowing loosely on their shoulders. They are all of them fond of driving. Blocks away one recognizes the red-wheeled jaunty Morton cart, filled with sunny-faced girls, in



The Morton house in Washington and a corner of the parlor.

snug jackets and caps, or, in warmer weather, broad brown hats, with a sky-blue knot over their flaxen hair—simple, well-bred American girls.

**MRS. MORTON'S OPINIONS OF "ROSEBUDS."**  
Mrs. Morton was annoyed the first season of the administration by the newspaper reports and society gossip that she was "bringing her daughters out."

"She spoke of it to Mrs. Harrison one day. 'It is absurd to say our Edith is out in society. It makes me ashamed to be considered such a silly woman. Edith is as tall as I and a womanly, sensible girl, but she is only 15 and a busy school girl. She is unspoiled at 10, and we think she will be at 20. It is a sad sight to see young girls out in society at 15 or 17 dressed in velvets, satins and laces, losing their beauty-sleep in heated, crowded rooms, night after night. Nothing so depreciable as in the eyes of my husband and myself as to be classed with foolish mothers. I blush when I see a society column my name—as a mother, who is bringing out her little girls. I wish the rosebud nonsense could be wiped out.'"

Miss Edith is now 19, a tall, expressive, strong-faced girl, of beautiful presence and courage. As the eldest daughter of the Vice-President, she has just this winter appeared in society.

**FOUNDATIONS FOR GOOD HEALTH AND GOOD SENSE.**

The Mortons observe the routine of simplicity and regularity. When pos-



Helen and Lena Morton.

sible they retire early and rise between 6 and 7. The children have always been "early to bed and early to rise," and have imbibed various other good old-fashioned rules of our grandmothers. The Morton home is perfectly free from gossip, criticism and unkind views of people and affairs. The little girls at table were never allowed to hear any person lightly spoken of or ridiculed, to dress in manners. One of the household overheard a caller say, "I do wonder why Mrs. Morton allows the Brown children to play with Mary so much. They are far, far beneath Anna Livingston Street Morton and all her line of ancestry. I am surprised." Mrs. Morton also heard it and said: "Their father is a gentleman of honor, and their mother a lady; they have had misfortunes."

"But—they are not the children you would choose?"  
Mrs. Morton replied: "My little Mary will learn good lessons of life. I am glad to see you again today. I remember seeing you last week."

"They were gentlemen and gave their names, and one of them said pleasantly, 'It is a great pleasure, Mrs. Morton, to see you so well sustaining this old house for hospitality.' We used to visit here when we were young girls, and we will stay a little if no one minds."

"I hope you will come every week," replied Mrs. Morton. "I shall look for you."

The sweet smile and cordial words were never forgotten. The old ladies used to repeat the little story to their great-grandchildren, and although I hear it often with many of the like, it is good for all women to hear, for of too many great ladies in our land there seem to be no little stories of kindness to tell; at least none are floating about.

**MARGARET SPENCER.**

**Cruel.**  
[Lifts.]  
"Did you—aw—receive a valentine from me, Miss Edgerly?"

"Yes—but I never suspected that you sent it."

"Bah Jove, that's good! Y-as, I had a fellow at the club dwelt it, you know."

"That's what deceived me. It was in a man's handwriting."

**Accounting for It.**  
[Chicago Tribune.]

Banks, Rivers, how do you suppose that wonderful bird, the phoenix, ever caught fire?

never vexed the small heads when they should be sleeping.

The rooms of the Morton girls are simply furnished—girlish in pretty knock-knocks and comforts. Many of the children's rooms used by our Presidents, Vice-Presidents and high officials are less "extravagant and foolish" than those of stragglers who "keep up appearances."

**NOW FUTURE SOCIETY QUEENS ARE REARED.**

Once, when asked about the rearing of her daughters, Mrs. Morton made her reply with great seriousness: "The mental and physical education of my children began very early. As I carried them on my breast and held them in my arms, I felt the responsibility of these, my little ones. Their father is wise and tender and helpful. We plan and work together in all things for their health, their education, their teachers and recreations. So long as possible we keep them under our direct influence."

When the three elder children were quite small Mrs. Morton was very ill with neuritis from which she still suffers, and both doctor and nurse insisted on banishing the babies. Mrs. Morton sent for them in despair one morning. "I must see them," she said.

A very pretty theory which ought to be true, and is sometimes.

**Take the trousseau of Princess Marie,**

who was married the other day. It was one of the most magnificent and sumptuous and magnificent possible to modern fashion, being said to outdo in splendor and quantity any marriage wardrobe ever before provided for one of the Queen's family. It ought to be a regular gold mine for spring fashions. Let us look it over.

**MIRROR EFFECTS.**

The prevalence of shot fabrics—mirror effects as they are called—strikes the eye at once. They are in silk, satin, wool and, above all, in velvet; they enter into dinner and ball gowns, day gowns, reception gowns and costumes for skating, and even for neglige. And they are very charming, the choice of these effects, because of the richness of the coloring. The most diverse hues of the palette are drawn into the same fabric, as purple that changes into silver—a velvet cloak; green over which plays yellow light—the gown with which is worn the cloak just mentioned; add gold galleons and imagine the richness of this costume. And in evening gowns a sea blue that shimmers through rose into white, and

**THE MAINSPRINGS OF MRS. MORTON'S POPULARITY.**

If these young girls inherit but a modicum of their mother's tact and sympathy they will be well "portioned" for their positions in society. No one suffers a mortification or is left unnoticed in Mrs. Morton's house. Two pleasant little anecdotes to that effect often quietly go the rounds of her friends.

A political guest and friend of the Vice-President dined with them some time ago. Mrs. Morton used an imported set of exquisitely painted doilies, just ordered from Paris, most beautiful work from the atelier of a master water-color artist. After dipping his fingers in the finger-bowls the guest deliberately drew out the precious, priceless, filmy painting, crushed it into a small ball, and desperately tried to dry his fingers, meanwhile in learned words talking to his hostess. Mrs. Morton smiled charmingly and said: "Such filmy doilies are useless—let me give you another—but you know it is the fashion." The grateful politician accepted the napkin and failed to see his mistake.

The other is an incident of a large reception when Mr. Morton was Senator, held in the old historic Hooper mansion.

The drawing-rooms were crowded, but Mrs. Morton noticed two old ladies dressed in very, very old-fashioned wraps and gowns. She left the line of ladies receiving with her and went to them. With a sweet smile she said: "I

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## SPRING FORECASTS.

Some Paris Hints from Elegant Trousseaux.

**Mirror Effects.**—Iashed skirts—Louis XV. style—The Latest in Handkerchiefs—Exquisite Underwear.

**Special Correspondence of The Times.**

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The trousseau of a young elegant is a good signboard for fashions ahead. It has "drained her rich," for no one does less than their utmost at such a time, and represents all that is costly; it is prepared to be worn some space ahead of its making, and is meant to last a long time. But note especially that it is the forecast of some leading modiste into the near future. This is the costliest thing about it and the most interesting.

A very pretty theory which ought to be true, and is sometimes.

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whether your copy of it is fashionable or not depends altogether on how it is made and worn, for, as somebody has said: "Man may be clothed without being dressed." There is a grand difference. I saw this costume on a French countess at a matinee and it was worn with distinction. It is completed with gray gloves that meet the sleeves just below the elbow, and a small capote of green velvet and lace.

**SLASHED SKIRTS.**

The reappearance of slashes is another detail illustrated in the princess's wardrobe, who has a gown of brown silk crepon slashed open on each side over a petticoat of marine blue velvet. Nobody knows yet how far this idea may develop, but it is certain to furnish a model for spring. I have seen an evening skirt that was slashed a third of the way up in four places, and these slashes, placed at regular distances apart, did not balance in the front, but the two on the left side came nearer the middle of the front. The effect was surprisingly novel and agreeable.

This skirt was of cream satin, and the slashes opened over salmon that was partially veiled by a lace ruffle that bordered the edge of the cream skirt. Around the bottom salmon was laid under this lace. The bodice was of salmon velvet shot with white and veiled with lace.

**LORD WOLSELEY'S DAUGHTER.**

**Special Correspondence to The Times.**

The Hon. Frances Wolseley is the only child and heiress of the famous British General, Lord Wolseley, and before he would consent to accept a peerage he stipulated the title should descend to his daughter and her descendants—a favor seldom granted to the English nobility, though there are a great number of Scotch and Irish peers which descend in the female line.

Miss Wolseley is now living with her parents in the picturesque old Kilmanham Hospital, Dublin. She is a beautiful girl and strongly resembles her illustrious father. Both she and her mother are intensely busy women, and interested in literature and arts as well as society.

Miss Wolseley's favorite amusement is—hunting, and—rather an unusual taste for a girl—she has collected book plates since the time she was 10 years old. Her choicest specimens, which include some very beautiful English plates, and many French, German and Italian specimens, are kept by her in a Sharratan cabinet, in a pretty little boudoir which her mother has given over to her. But her most valued treasure is just a scrap of paper; on

lace insertions below and a lace edge above. One set was of pale pink with valencienne insertions and wide edges.

**ENTIRELY NEW IN NIGHTGOWNS.**





TALKS WITH MY BOYS AND GIRLS.

Have you ever thought, my children, how full of wonders this world in which we live is? If we stop to study what there is about us, we shall be able to realize the wonderful work which is being done all around us, so silently, yet so unceasingly.

We will go out for a little while, this morning, into Nature's workshop, where so many forces are busy in making the things which fill the world with beauty. I am sure that all my boys and girls have flowers. They are pleased with their bright colors and pleasant odors and delicate forms. I have a pretty rose bush in my garden. It is full of green leaves, and if we look at it closely we shall see among them little green buds, that soon will become beautiful, full blown flowers. But as you look at the tiny buds, there is nothing about them to suggest the perfect flowers that we shall see in a few days. These buds are green, but the rose will be a beautiful pink with many petals. What is it that makes the rose so different from the little green bud?

"O, it grows," you say.

But can you tell me how it grows?

"O, it gets bigger every day, bigger and bigger," says Percy; "that's growing."

But what makes it get bigger and bigger? It must have something to make it grow. You would not grow, my dear, if you had no food, nothing to nourish you. You would starve and die.

And this little rose would be just like you in that if it had nothing to eat, "That's funny!" I never thought of that," says George. "But how can the bud eat when it hasn't any mouth?" he inquires.

You see the slender, green stem on which it hangs. Its food comes from that in the form of the sap, which nourishes it and makes it grow from day to day. Within this stem there are minute pipes, so very small that if I should break the stem you could not see them, and through these tiny little streams of sap run into the bud, which drinks them up and makes it grow. It is growing, and then when it has had enough, it opens slowly, and as it unfolds we see the beautiful pink petals, and begin to smell its perfume, and we realize that, fed by this sap, the bud has been made into a beautiful flower, every leaf perfect, and the color very delicate and lovely.

But there is very much about this mystery of growth that we cannot understand. A great many of our wise men have studied to find out how it is that out of the same kind of sap flowers of so many different colors are made, but they have never been able to explain it. We see some flowers whose centers are white, but which have colored borders. The pansy is spotted, and the tulip is striped, and yet, as we can see, but one kind of sap feeds them, and that sap, or juice, is without any color in itself. But all these various colors are made somehow in Nature's wonderful workshop, where all her forces are at work day and night. Of course, the air and the light have something to do in the making of colors, but just what part they play we do not know, nor how their work is done.

"Oh," says one of my girls, "this work of flower-making is much more wonderful than I had supposed. I never had thought about the way things grow. But it seems very strange that so many colors can be made out of one kind of sap, doesn't it?"

Yes, and how the same sap can make the same flower—red in one part and leave the rest of it untouched—just a pure, spotless white. Here is a rose with white upon the red, like so many snowflakes. It is a queer, variegated rose; how did Nature make it so different from the others, and how has she painted some pink and others yellow, and given to others such a depth of color that they are almost black? We cannot tell. She does not tell us her secrets, and some of them we can never find out. "Is there anything more to it than to grow and have color?" asks a bright, black-eyed girl beside me.

"Yes, my dear. The odor or fragrance of the flower comes from the sap, and yet this same sap has no perfume in itself any more than color, that we can detect. Yet the rose and the lily, and how we love it. I wish we could look inside these little perfume factories of the flowers and see how all these odors are manufactured. But we cannot do this."

I remember the tall lilac bushes that grew under the June windows in New England. When June came, and the great bushes were full of perfect bloom; how full of fragrance the whole air was! It seems as if I could smell them now, and see the butterflies hovering about them as if they too enjoyed the delightful perfume. Then it was that I began to ask, as children do today: "What makes the flowers smell so sweet, and what makes them such a pretty color?" And then I used to go out and gather a handful of lilacs and roses and sweet-smelling pinks, and think, how I wish I knew all about you, little flowers, and remember the poppies which grew in our garden—their silken red leaves just fringed with white. They did not have a pleasant smell, but still they were very gay, and I admired them for that. And so after a time I began to study the flowers, and I enjoyed more than my botany lessons, which told me so much of the flower world that I began to feel as if I had companionship with it, and I began to study the habits of plants as I would the habits of friends, and I found this very delightful, indeed, I hope what I have said to you today will make you all more interested in the world about you, and lead you to study and observe the wonderful things which we see around us everywhere, and which you will find full of interest as you think more about them. E. A. O.

A Business Woman.  
[Life.]

"That widow Jobson married is a business woman. She continued her first husband's business, you know."

"No. She made Jobson her type-writer, but has just discharged him for a new man."

In Chicago.  
[Life.]

"Did the minister kiss you?"

"Oh, yes. He always does."

## BECOMING A NATURALIST.

A Camp-fire for Mice—Chasing an Owl on Skates.

An Eminent Author Recalls the Wild Creatures That First Roused His Interest—In Search of Adventures.

Specialty Contributed to The Times.

Not long since I was asked, and not for the first time, if I could date the beginning of my taste for natural history.



The mice about the bonfire.

On we went, over the meadows to where the swift but shallow creek flowed by, and then, when quite late, we quickly knew where we were. The ice bent beneath us, then cracked, and in an instant we were through it, and in a moment we were in the water about our necks.

Just how we got out I never knew, but we did; and the one dry match between us was a veritable treasure. It did not go out at the critical moment, but started ablaze the few twigs we hastily gathered, and so saved us from freezing. As we dried our clothes and warmed our benumbed bodies, I, for one, vowed never again to chase an owl on skates, but to go at it more soberly.

From that eventful night the country has been attractive by reason of its wild life. It was there I became, indeed, I ever have become—a naturalist.

## BATTILING INSECTS.

Two Remarkable Experiences With Warrior Ants.

The Story of a Siege and Battle on the Caribbean Coast—Senior, You No Like These Ants?

Specialty Contributed to The Times.

It was in Honduras, near the Caribbean coast, while on a Government survey, that I first saw the warrior ants—those strange insects which march through the tropical forests in armies, attacking every living creature in their path.

One intensely hot day, as I sat swinging idly in a hammock under the thatched roof of my bamboo hut, a native came running in, and, with excited gestures, bade me follow him.

I did so, wondering, and, going out into the open, looked in the direction he indicated.

There on the rolling savanna stretched a wide black belt, extending far back into the deep shadows of the adjacent forest. It rose and fell with every formation of the ground, and, like a huge snake, slowly crept toward the village.

The warrior ants," explained the native in a strange patois of English and Spanish, which I shall not attempt to imitate. "They will soon be here," he continued; "you had better untie your dogs or the ants will kill them."

Acting upon his advice, I loosed my dogs, and retreating to a safe distance, watched the approach of the warriors. In countless multitudes they swarmed over the plain, marching in compact order, like a well-drilled army. Before them scurried a heterogeneous mass of lizards, grasshoppers, frogs, beetles and all other manner of insects and reptiles in a wild scamper to escape to a place of safety.

Presently the advance guard reached my hut, and disappeared within, then the main column appeared, and soon the roof, floor, walls and rafters were black with them.

Like the soft rustle of dried grass stirred by a gentle breeze came the sound of their presence in the leaves of my thatched roof. The sound increased in loudness as the rats, mice, lizards, cochoaches, centipedes and others of their ilk, who had long made the roof their home, tried vainly to escape.

Some succeeded in getting away from the house, but only to fall victims to the surrounding hordes without.

One large cockroach, I noticed, made a plucky fight, but, overpowered by numbers, he gradually relaxed his efforts and was soon dismembered, each ant carrying off a portion of his body as a trophy.

The most exciting battle was with a snake about three feet long, that tried to slip away unseen. The ants quickly surrounded him, however, and fought with terrific ferocity. With every switch of his tail the snake killed a score of his tormentors, but their places were soon filled by the black swarm which swept unceasingly on. Finally the writhings of the snake became fainter and fainter, and at last ceased entirely, and then, and not until then, did the ants relinquish their attack.

All day long they marched through the house until at sundown the roof of the column had passed and was lost to view in the thickness of the forest.

I entered my house and prepared to survey ruefully my losses, but my anticipations of sorrow were premature, for there were all my provisions as I had left them—untouched. There was one exception—a poor turtle which I had tied to a stake that morning, intending to keep him alive for a few days before making him into soup. He was steepe dead, but the rumpled earth about him showed that he had made a hard fight for life. Not a dead ant was to be seen; they had all been carried off by their comrades.

I afterward learned that the warrior ants refuse to touch any food that they themselves had not caught and slain, which accounted for my provisions remaining untouched.

I was overjoyed at the change in my house—not a cockroach, lizard or any other insect or reptile was left; they had been completely exterminated.

My second experience with warrior ants was not attended by such pleasant results, as you shall see.

I had been hunting all day in the vast forest with fairly good luck, but as dusk approached I found that in my enthusiasm I had wandered from the trail, and that I was practically lost.

Dreading the possibility of having to remain all night in the forest without my pabulo (mosquito net) I looked around for a point of vantage from which to survey the surrounding country and get my bearings. Selecting a tall cabbage palm tree, whose top towered high above the others, I removed my heavy hunting boots and started on my upward journey. The smooth surface of the tree rendered it difficult climbing; when about half way up I slipped and fell to the ground, a distance of about thirty feet.

Fortunately the earth beneath me was soft and spongy, and I escaped without being injured internally.

I tried to rise, but the sharp thrill of exquisite agony which shot through my leg made it impossible. I had broken my leg, and the unpleasant fact that I was helpless and must lie there all night stared me in the face.

My ultimate rescue troubled me but little, for I knew it was but a question of a comparatively short time before my leg would be healed, and I was not to be discouraged and a search party sent out. Covering my head with my canvas coat as a protection against the myriad of mosquitoes, which appeared soon after dark, I prepared to make myself as comfortable as was possible under the existing circumstances.

The long hours dragged along, and, in spite of my precautions, the mosquitoes bit me unmercifully.

Now and then a troop of baboons would crash through the forest and make night hideous with their deep roars, as they jumped from tree to tree. Their cries would awake the echoes of the slumbering animal and bird world, who would add their quota to the infernal din, and it would be hours before the forest would be quiet again.

Finally the sun rose, and with the day came a strong sea breeze which swept my persecutors, the mosquitoes, far inland.

Lightheartedly I glanced about me, and, as I did so, my eyes fell upon what seemed to be a large green blanket that I had not noticed before, about forty feet away.

I lazily speculated as to what it was, when presently a tremor ran through it, and it appeared to move.

On it came toward me across the open, slowly dragging over the uneven ground as though propelled by some invisible force.

Suddenly the truth flashed across my mind—it was the advance guard of an army of warrior ants, and the tiny green leaves composing the moving mass were each carried by one of them.

My heart sank within me as I remembered the fate of the snake and thought of my helpless condition.

Fascinated, I watched their preparations for the onslaught.

The green mass stopped. The ants had discovered the presence of an enemy in their path.

Messengers hurried to the rear, and soon the main body appeared; they marched as I had seen them before—in a compact column about the size of a regiment, and extending as far back as the eye could reach. On they came, closer and closer.

Suddenly I felt a shooting pain in my foot like the puncture of a red-hot needle, then another, and in an instant my body was covered with the ferocious insects.

The penetrated my clothes and sank their pinners deep into my quivering flesh. They doubled themselves up and clung to me with bull-dog tenacity—hundreds I judged, but thousands remembered me by the name of "Red-hot."

Maddened with pain, I shrieked and screamed like a hurt child. Thank heaven! Answering cries were heard, and a party of natives burst through the bush.

They took in the situation at a glance, and, without a moment's delay, the ants, picked me up and bore me rapidly away from my terrible assailants.

The next day, while lying in my hut, with my injured leg in a splint and my swollen body daubed with moist clay, a young native entered, holding carefully between his fingers a large warrior ant.

"See," he said, "this is the ant which has bitten you. It is a warrior ant, and it is very dangerous. It will kill you if you do not take care."

He inquired, "I confessed that my love for them did not seriously disturb my peace of mind. 'But we do,' he laughed; 'they clean our houses well; and then, too, they heal our wounds.' I took the ant from his hand and he has been about half an inch long and of a glossy jet-black color. His head, which was of enormous comparative size, was armed with exceedingly sharp, branching forceps, or mandibles, which he kept high in the air, now and again bringing his jaws together with a sudden snap."

"Yes," I replied, handing the insect back, "he has been about half an inch long and of a glossy jet-black color. His head, which was of enormous comparative size, was armed with exceedingly sharp, branching forceps, or mandibles, which he kept high in the air, now and again bringing his jaws together with a sudden snap."

"Look at this cut upon my hand," he answered. "See." Taking the ant in his sound hand, he held it just over the cut; the insect's pinners clashed and caught the edges of the cut on either side of the cut and drew them tightly together. This done, the native twisted the head of the ant from its body and showed me his hand.

"You see the cut is closed," he said, "the pinners of the ant hold the flesh together—it will soon heal now."

This was the last I saw of these wonderful insects, which take the place, in the tropics, of housemaid and surgeon, for I soon afterward returned to the States.

One Too Dry, the Other Too Wet.  
(Toronto Mail.)

Warden. So you got rid of your pastor?

Elder. Yes; he was a good man, but he was too dry in his preaching—always giving us a history of the Jews. But we don't like our new pastor very much, either.

"What is the matter with him?"

"Well, he's too wet—preaches with tears in his voice nearly all the time; emotion of the purest kind, but too much of it."

"I see, the old pastor was too historical and the new one is too hysterical."

Mount Stuart, Lord Bute's palace in Scotland, is said to be the most magnificent mansion in Great Britain. The building, decorating and finishing of it cost \$1,500,000.

Manhood Restored!

DR. BELL'S FRENCH WASH cures all secret, private, and skin diseases; blood poison, piles, running sores and ulcers, febrile complaints, etc. G. & G., 209 S. Broadway, New York. For sale only at the old reliable BERLIN DRUG STORE, 505 South Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal.

## LOOK OUT!

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It is Again Becoming Epidemic All Over the Country—Bellan's La Grippe Specific Absolutely Cures La Grippe.

It is made in Los Angeles, and guaranteed. This is the second season and it has not failed in a single instance to cure. Here are names of well-known residents who have tried it, not for La Grippe alone, but for other things. Ask them what they think about it.

IT CURES LA GRIPPE.  
It is primarily a medicine for colds, chronic constipation, nervousness, low fevers, piles, headache, etc., and for that reason.

BECAUSE IT ASSISTS NATURE.  
It is the best thing yet discovered for La Grippe. Mr. J. Denison, 1815 Downey avenue; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Spencer, 283 South Griffin avenue; H. M. Leonard, 422 South Griffin avenue; B. F. Monahan, 230 Lecovure street; Wm. Jochum, Potomac block, Broadway; Wm. Mayer, Jr., Station A, Frank Griffith, La Canada, Cal.; Mrs. S. Elsworth, Station A, H. E. Chamberlain, Agt. Station; C. A. W. Fisher, with Mather & Co., wholesale butchers, city; J. H. Wadsworth, Lecovure street; O. E. Heath, Clifton street; E. L. A. Mrs. Hunsdon, Station A, Dr. B. B. Briggs, La Canada, Cal.; W. H. Neiswander, 1307 Downey avenue; Mrs. Hamburg, 127 Temple street; Mrs. Dupine, Highland View tract; Mrs. A. Rowland, Puente, Cal.; Mrs. Hudson, Puente, Cal.; Mrs. Hay, Lincoln Park, Cal.; Mrs. F. Barnes, Pasadena, Cal.; Mr. Lindley, 49 Flower; Mrs. Myers, West Adams; Mrs. Mary Davis, West Adams; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Armstrong, 216 North Johnson, with G. T. Hanly & Co., tea house; W. P. Doelling, conductor, corner Downey avenue and Griffin avenue; Mrs. Petr, 290 South Griffin avenue; W. W. Arnold, corner Sichel and Downey; son of E. N. & Wilson, corner Downey avenue and Sichel street; Mr. and Mrs. H. Sullivan, 211 North Spring; Mrs. D. C. Jackson, Seventh and Spring streets.

Bellan's La Grippe Specific  
Contains no morphine, opium, chloroform, or any baneful drug that could harm the most delicate child, and this respect differs materially from every body knows from almost all of the so-called remedies for colds, coughs and kindred complaints.

It is manufactured solely by J. H. Bellan, druggist, 1028 Downey avenue. If your own druggist has not got it he can get it for you, or it will be sent to you by mail, if you prefer, on receipt of the price, 50 cents. It is A GOOD THING TO HAVE IN THE HOUSE.

It's just like a man  
To say that his wife can't make as good bread as his Mother did.

GILLETT'S  
MAGIC  
YEAST

Will give you the great advantage which his mother had, and besides, bread made with this yeast will help bring back his boyhood's digestion, ensuring his enjoyment of the rest of your cooking also.

Get Magic Yeast at your Grocer's. It is GOOD and always READY.

Magic Yeast Factory has been entirely rebuilt, and all jobbers, retailers and consumers, call on the Magic Yeast factory. California jobbers have a fresh stock. If your dealer has no Magic Yeast, send me his name and address. E. W. GILLET, Manufacturer, Chicago, Ill.

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Harrow!

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